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Bhadra 18, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by the Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 9, 1963/Bhadra 18, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Missions Abroad

*554. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Purchase Unit' created to consider the question of standardisation of furniture furnishings for supply to Indian Missions abroad and to explore the possibilities of meeting all such demands from India has completed its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations made by the Unit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The 'Purchase Unit' has completed the preliminaries relating to the work of standardisation of furniture/furnishings|cutlery|crockery|glassware. For furniture alone, this Unit has collected about 400 designs for different items which are generally required for our Missions abroad. These will be placed before the Advisory Committee for their advice and final approval. As regards representational crockery a contract with an Indian firm has already been executed. The prototype manufactured by the firm is under examination. The question of the standardisation of Indian cutlery|glassware is now under active consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the savings if the suggestions made by this purchase unit are taken into consideration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No assessment has been made so far. But we will save considerable foreign exchange when the standardisation takes place.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: With regard to certain suggestions made by this purchase unit, the hon. Minister said that they are under consideration. May I know how long it will take to come to a final decision with regard to it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as crockery is concerned, I have already stated that we have given a contract and it is being implemented. With regard to soft furnishings, etc., that is also very easy because we have the material. The difficulty is only with cutlery and glassware. We have sent them for Government test at Alipore and if they conform to the Indian standards, we will approve them.

Dr. Govind Das: Is the hon. Minister aware that in many embassies in many countries, which I have myself seen, the conditions are pitiable? Will she also see that there is not too much miserliness in this respect?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In some of the Missions, furnishings and other things are good, but in some other Missions, it is not. That is the reason why we have this purchase unit.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it under contemplation to standarise the articles that will be supplied to these embassies and other offices or will there be other standards fixed for Consuls and other offices separately?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The purpose is standardisation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the audit report of 1961-62 has disclosed certain gross irregularities in (a) accounts of furniture in as many as 12 Indian Missions, abroad, (b) accounts of such costly items as silverware, radio sets and automobiles, etc. in as many as 13 Indian Missions abroad and (c) irregularities involved in the issue of furniture to officers in excess of the prescribed rule in as many as 6 Indian Missions abroad? If so, may I know what steps Government have so far taken against those persons who are indulging in corrupt conduct, resulting in huge wastage of public funds?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Unfortunately, this does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri Hem Barua: It does arise, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: Standardisation has got nothing to do with this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: He has already taken too long in putting his question. Now if he were to enter into arguments....

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want to enter into arguments. I want only to submit for your consideration that this standardisation has come only after the Government has experienced these irregularities in the Indian Missions abroad. So, this is connected with that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so; I am sorry.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would request the hon. Minister for a positive answer to the question as to whether the creation of this purchase unit was solely or at least primarily necessitated by large-scale and improper extravagance by our Missions abroad.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Rockets or Anti-Tank Missiles

*555. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two types of rockets or anti-tank missiles were launched at Hyderabad on the 22nd May, 1963 by the Defence Research and Development Laboratory;

(b) if so, the success achieved in launching the rockets;

(c) the total expenditure involved in launching one rocket; and

(d) the distance covered by these two rockets?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes Sir—but the rockets were launched on 21st May, 1963 and not on 22nd May, 1963.

(b) The launchings were successful.

(c) This is a development project. A series of rockets are fired on experimental basis. Costs can only be worked out after the development is complete and production is undertaken.

(d) It would kindly be appreciated that it is not in public interest to disclose this figure.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या फ्यूचर में भी ये एक्सपेरिमेंट्स जारी रहेंगे ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Yes, Sir; these experiments are a continuing process till the development is completed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूं कि क्या इन एक्सपेरिमेन्ट्स से कोई तथ्य इकट्ठे किये गये हैं और क्या उन के द्वारा किसी परिणाम पर, किसी कांक्लूजन पर, पहुंचा गया है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The conclusions will be consolidated and analysed after all the experiments are over. It is too early to say anything now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether in the completion of this pilot project for anti-tank missiles or rockets the help of some foreign technologists is also being taken or are we doing it on our own? If we are doing it on our own, may I know what is the strength and what are the proper qualifications of these persons who are undertaking this pilot project?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are doing it on our own. Some of the officers there have had experience in this. They have been abroad to United Kingdom and other countries.

श्री कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या ये मिसाइल जमीन से छोड़ कर लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज को गिराने के लिये बनाये जायेंगे या हवाई जहाज से उड़ा कर हवाई जहाज को गिराने के लिये बनाये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो माननीय सदस्य का सवाल नहीं समझा हूं। इस लिये मैं नहीं समझा सकता कि वह क्या सूचना चाहते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या ऊपर से हमला किया जायेगा या नीचे से हमला किया जायेगा ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ये मिसाइल तो टैंक के बारे में हैं, हवाई जहाज के बारे में नहीं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are these missiles ground to air or air to air?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The anti-tank missiles are fired from surface to surface and the other one is from ground to air.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has it been calculated as to what will be the net saving in manufacturing these rockets in India as against purchasing them from abroad?

Shri Raghuramaiah: When we finally succeed in this and start our own production, I am sure it will effect considerable saving.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the time expected in which we will be able to manufacture all our requirements of these rockets?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The House will appreciate that since this is in an experimental stage it is difficult to forecast the date of final achievement.

Helicopters from France

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*556. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Government have offered to sell helicopters on credit;

(b) whether they have also offered to set up a plant for their manufacture in India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The credit terms offered by the Government of France were not very attractive. It was, therefore, decided to obtain a certain number of helicopters on 'cash purchase' basis.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have entered into a licence agreement with two French firms for the manufacture of the Alouette helicopter airframe and its engine.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या फ्रांस के अलावा किसी और देश से इस मामले में बातचीत हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : यह हैलिकोप्टर अच्छा है, ऐसी सिफारिश पहले से हमारे पास आई हुई थी । चूंकि हम ने यही हैलिकोप्टर लेना था, इस लिये किसी और देश से बातचीत नहीं हुई ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस संयंत्र को, इस फैक्टरी को, स्थापित करने में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कितने सालों के बाद यह हो सकेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain Press reports to the effect that our armed forces are still deficient in high altitude helicopters for Operation Himalaya; if so, may I know how this deficiency is proposed to be made up?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is one of the efforts to make up the deficiency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a long term plan manufacturing them here. What is the immediate solution?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Immediately, I am saying, we are trying to purchase some of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the Government have taken a decision to start the manufacture of helicopters in Kanpur or still they are thinking in terms of Bangalore?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The whole proposition is under consideration because the proposal was to manufacture the airframe in HAL while the engine was proposed to be manufactured in AMD.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kanpur can do it more efficiently. But, certainly, the whole matter is under consideration and we have not come to a decision as yet.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that the offer from the French to sell and start manufacture of these helicopters in India, which we found to be the very best among the offers that came to us was made to the country and the Defence Ministry a considerable time ago and yet, in spite of the pressing urgency of our needs, for helicopters no decision was taken? If so, what were the reasons for the delay in this matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think there was any decision. Certainly, the recommendation was made quite long ago. That is true. But, these negotiations are also time-consuming processes and they took time.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are our present requirements of helicopters and what would be the production of this factory when it is in full production?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a rather vague and comprehensive question which I cannot answer without notice.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I am afraid it is not clear from the statement of the Deputy Minister of Defence whether the negotiations are being conducted directly through government channels or directly with the manufacturing concerns.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, they will be with the manufacturing companies.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस समय भारतीय वायुसेना के पास जो हैलीकोप्टर मौजूद है, उन में और इन नये हैलीकोप्टर्ज में जो फ्रांस से लिये जा रहे हैं, क्या विशेष अन्तर होगा, तथा इन में क्या विशेषतायें होंगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : हाई आल्टीट्यूड के लिये अच्छे होते हैं और हल्के भी हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Will these helicopters which we are going to manufacture here be heavily foreign componented in the initial stages?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I could not follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Will the foreign components of these helicopters be very heavy in the initial stages?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It will be a sort of progressive manufacture.

Mr. Speaker: So, in the beginning it must be so. Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether they will be heavily foreign-componented.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but they will reduce the foreign components.

Shri Kapur Singh: True. But, will the foreign components be more than 50 per cent in the initial stages?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, in the early stages we have to have quite a good proportion of foreign components. Progressively, we will reduce them and produce more and more components in our factory.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether in the beginning more than 50 per cent of the components shall be from foreign countries.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is quite possible. I cannot say at this stage.

Re: S. Q. No. 557

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Raghunath Singh. He is not here Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the importance of the previous question, even though the hon. Member who has given notice of it is not present here will you be pleased to request the hon. Minister to answer that question?

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage. Next question.

Recruitment to Armed Forces

\+

*558. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical teams had visited various engineering, medical and technical institutions to recruit candidates for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the number of such teams; and

(c) the regions where recruitment has been completed and the number of technical military personnel so recruited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 13 teams visited engineering colleges and institutions and 10 teams visited medical colleges.

(c) In March and April 1963 the technical teams visited engineering institutions in all the States (except J. & K.) and the Union Territory of Delhi. Out of the candidates recommended by them, 75 have so far been detailed for training. The teams have gone out again last month to visit the engineering institutions and their reports are awaited. On the medical side, the teams have started their work and so far completed it in Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madras and Maharashtra. 144 Candidates have been selected so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to recruit these persons before they have completed their courses or to recruit them as such and yet allow them to complete their courses and then permit them to join the army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): They become eligible for commission the moment they are selected but they will be given commission after they have qualified themselves.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What has been the response of the candidates, so far as recruitment to medical and technical branches are concerned? What percentage of the students interviewed have volunteered to join the services and how many of them have proved fit?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather difficult to give the percentages but out of the total number of students that we interviewed about 40 per cent were qualified.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether these mobile selection teams will also interview and enrol young doctors and technicians who are already in Government service and in public undertakings?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These teams are visiting only the universities.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस से हमारी रक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं किस हद तक पूरी हो जायेंगी और बाकी कितनी कमी रहेगी ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : मैंने पहले कहा था कि इस टैक्नीकल रिक्रूटमेंट के बारे में कई मुसीबतें हैं और इस रास्ते से मुसीबतें कुछ कम होती है । मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि इससे पूरी वे हट जायेंगी ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service which will be accorded to these technical personnel will be the same as are enjoyed by the general duty officers or whether in view of their specialised training they will get different terms?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think they will get different terms; they will get the same terms.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बहुत से हमारे मैडीकल और इंजीनियरिंग के स्टुडेंट्स यू० के०, यू० एस० ए० आदि फारेन कंट्रीज में पढ़ रहे हैं । क्या वहां भी ये टीमें जायेंगी जिससे उन लोगों की सर्विसिस इस काम में ली जा सकें ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : नहीं ये टीमें हमारे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज को ही विजिट करेंगी ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, in spite of the fact that technical teams had not visited Jammu and Kashmir State, all the same suitable candidates, both engineers and doctors, offered their services for this purpose and, if so, what action has been taken in regard to them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as engineers are concerned, some candidates had offered themselves. The Border Roads Organisation particularly wanted them. They were approached and were interviewed.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that we came to know of the shortages with which the Armed Forces were confronted soon after the Chinese invasion, is the response to this recruitment drive commensurate with the needs of the Armed Force?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Generally I should say 'Yes'.

Shri Warior: In view of this necessity for recruitment from these colleges may I know whether any action has been taken to add more seats to these technical colleges so that there will not be a dearth on the civil side?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think the addition of seats is going to solve the problem.

Shri Ranga: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the number of letters to the editor published in the *Hindu* last month and this month from engineers who have applied for commission or posts in the Armed Forces and who have not been

recruited although several months have passed while, at the same time, there is complaint on the part of the Defence Ministry that technical personnel, specially engineers, are not coming forward for recruitment?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that is a correct statement of facts; but if any specific case is brought to my notice, certainly I will look into it.

पहाड़ी डिवीजन

*५५९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ८ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सेना में पहाड़ी डिवीजन स्थापित करने का जो निश्चय किया गया था, उसके बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): As stated in reply to Question No. 771 answered on 8-4-1963, one of the existing divisions and four of the new divisions will be in the form of Mountain Divisions. Every effort is being made to complete the training of these divisions as early as possible. Some progress has already been made. Raisings will be completed as and when necessary equipment is available through manufacture or procurement from abroad.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, मांउंटेन डिवीजन की तैयारी और उनकी ट्रेनिंग, (प्रशिक्षण) के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हो रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उससे संतुष्ट हैं और क्या हम इस स्थिति में हैं कि इस समय हमारे सैनिक इतना प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके ये कि चीनी सैनिकों का सफलता के साथ मुकाबला कर सकें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि मैं पूरा संतुष्ट हूं लेकिन पहाड़ी सैनिकों का जो प्रशिक्षण है वह तो शुरू है । यह सब निर्भर करेगा इस पर कि इक्विपमेंट हमारे पास कितनी जल्दी पहुंचता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हाल ही में इस आशय का एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि छः माउंटेन डिवीजन जो पहले बनाये जाने वाले थे, उनके अतिरिक्त तीन और डिवीजन्ज की तैयारी की जा रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निश्चय किया गया है, यदि हां, तो किस तरह की प्रगति हो रही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : छः का निश्चय तो कायम है । उनमें से तीन पूरे हो गये हैं । चौथा इस साल के आखिर तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if, in addition to the regularly equipped mountain divisions, the formation of some irregular divisions of the local Tribal people in the mountain areas is also under contemplation like the lascars of the old days in the frontiers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a general question of recruitment.

डा० गोविन्द दास: इन पहाड़ी डिविजन्ज में जो सैनिक रखे जा रहे हैं या रखे जायेंगे क्या वे सब स्थानों के होंगे या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि जिन को पहाड़ी आबोहवा और पहाड़ी स्थानों का कुछ खास तजुर्बा हो, ऐसे लोगों को अधिकतर पहाड़ी डिविजंज में रखा जाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There seems to be some misconception of a mountain division. A mountain division does not necessarily mean constituting people of the mountain areas only. It is a question of orientation of training and particularly of the specialised arms that the division can use and that gives the characteristics of the mountain division.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the Government of U.S.A. and the Government of Britain have

offered to give help for the raising of 3 more mountain divisions in addition to the 6 mountain divisions which are already being raised and equipped with their help?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now it has been stated that the training programme is progressing well and that it all depends upon the availability of equipment. May I know how long it will take to give the necessary equipment and whether so far any orders have been placed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not merely a question of procurement. They have been ordered. It also depends upon the local production. But I can't say what time it will take. It is very difficult to give an answer in terms of months and years.

श्री रामेश्वरा नन्द : जो भारतीय पर्वतीय हैं और जो चीनी हैं उन की शक्ल कुछ मिलती जुलती है, तो युद्धकाल में उनका विवेचन किस तरह से हो सकेगा, इस के लिये कोई यत्न सरकार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलाहदा सवाल है ।

Shri Himatsinhji: I want to know how the training programme is being carried on. Is it through our own officers or is it that we are taking the help of some officers from abroad also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our own officers.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I take it, as the Minister has replied in answer to a question by an hon. Member just now, that the recruitment to these mountain divisions is not governed by any kind of class categorisation and that this is merely subject to individual physical qualifications?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The old class of composition does continue. There is not any specific change of class composition only for the purpose of constituting this division. Certainly the ultimate recruitment of persons depends upon their physical fitness.

श्री बड़े : नेफा रिवर्सेज के वक्त यह मालूम हुआ था कि अपने पास पूरे शस्त्र और इक्विपमेंट नहीं थे । अब जो माउनटेन डिवीजन की ट्रेनिंग हो रही है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय को सन्तोष है कि उन के पास पूरे शस्त्र और इक्विपमेंट हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : मैंने इस का जवाब तो दे दिया है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the period of this specialised training for the mountain divisions?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The basic training takes about 22 weeks. But that is also considered to be rather insufficient. But the mountain division training will certainly have to be added to it. It is a continuous process of training. It cannot be said that only a particular period is enough.

Bonus Commission

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*560. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Bonus Commission is expected to submit its report to Government;

(b) whether the report will be published; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No time limit for submission of the report has been fixed. However, the Bonus Commission is trying to complete its work as expeditiously as possible.

(c) Yes.

(c) This will be decided after the report is received.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The terms are:

(1) to define the concept of bonus and to consider in relation to industrial employments, the question of payment of bonus based on profits and recommend principles for computation of of such bonus and methods of payment;

(2) to determine the extent to which the quantum of bonus should be influenced by the prevailing level of remuneration;

(3) (a) to determine what the prior charges should be in different circumstances and how they should be calculated;

(b) to determine the conditions under which bonus payments should be made unitwise, industry-wise and industry-cum-regionwise;

(4) to consider whether the bonus due to workers beyond a specified amount should be paid in the form of National Saving Certificates or in any other form;

Shri Nath Pai: All this has been announced.

Shri R. K. Malviya: There are two more.

Mr. Speaker: He does not need it.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी यह बतलाया गया है कि इस रिपोर्ट की कोई तारीख या समय निश्चित नहीं किया गया है । तो क्या इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह रिपोर्ट आ जाय, और क्या इस काम में कोई प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री र० क० मालवीय : कमीशन में अपनी पब्लिक हियरिंग तो करीब करीब खतम कर ली है । अभी और मीटिंग हो रही हैं । पिछले ५, ६ और ७ सितम्बर को दिल्ली में मीटिंग हुई थी और हम यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि इस साल के आखीर तक बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि देरी का सहारा लेकर जितने मिल मालिक हैं वह जो बोनस के सवाल को आपस में तय कर लेते थे उस को करना उन्हों ने बन्द कर दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शन इश्यू किये जायेंगे कि समझौते के आधार पर बोनस का तय होना जारी रहे ?

श्री र० कि मालवीय : पालिसी तो गवनमेंट की यह है कि जब तक कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं देता तब तक जो डिस्प्यूट्स इंडिविजुअल कारखानों और वर्कर्स की हैं उन के बारे में जो प्रासीजर अब तक रहा है वह जारी रहेगा । यानी कंसिलिएशन या अगर जरूरत पड़े तो ट्राइब्यूनल्स के जरिये बोनस की डिस्प्यूटस को तय किया जा सकता है, और वैसा हो भी रहा है ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government are aware that bonus is also calculated in certain places as deferred wage rather than as profit-sharing, and if so, whether that will also be enquired into by this commission and recommendations made?

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have just read out the terms of reference. If bonus as deferred wage is covered by those terms, it will be covered.

Shri Oza: May I know whether the report of this commission will have any effect on the recommendations of tribunals or wage boards having long-range effects?

Shri R. K. Malviya: So far as the banks are concerned, the tribunals were going on, when this commission was appointed, and, therefore, there was some difficulty. The general principle which has been decided at the Bangalore Conference on the 7th

October, 1961 is that it is not necessary specifically to exclude banking from the purview of the Bonus Commission, and no change in the terms of reference of the commission was necessary. All are covered.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बोनस कमीशन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में काम करने वाले लेबरर्स के बारे में विचार करेगा या नहीं ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : जी, हां ।

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा सीमा पर हमलें

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*५६१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री नि० र० लास्कर :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चंदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री बड़े :
श्री राम चन्द्र उलाका :
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों में भारतीय सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से कुछ और हमले हुए;

(ख) इन हमलों के परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई धन जन की हानि हुई है तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार को इस संबंध में कुछ विरोध-पत्र आदि भी भेजे गये ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जून, जुलाई और अगस्त १९६३ में जो घटनायें हुई थीं उन के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों के बीच जो समझौता हुआ है उस के अनुसार भारत-पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो घटनायें होती हैं उन पर पहले राज्य सरकारें ही विचार करती हैं । इस तरह की सभी घटनाओं का विरोध जिला अधिकारियों । राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर किया जाता है । गम्भीर घटनाओं के बारे में भारत सरकार के जरिये राजनयिक स्तर पर भी कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information regarding the incidents that occurred during the months of June, July and August 1963 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

(c) According to agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, incidents on the Indo-Pakistan borders are dealt with by the State Governments in the first instance. Protest in respect of all such incidents are lodged at the District Officers/State Government level. In the case of serious incidents action is also taken at diplomatic level, through the Government of India.]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि पाकिस्तान और चीन का जो नया समझौता हुआ है उस के पश्चात् इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सीमा पुलिस के अतिरिक्त सेनाओं को भी इन घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये कुछ अधिकार दिये गये हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह तो कहना मुश्किल है कि चीन के साथ पाकिस्तान का जो समझौता हुआ है उस के बाद ये घटनायें घटी हैं । ये घटनायें तो चली आ रही हैं शुरू से ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या उन में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोई ऐसी खास वृद्धि तो हमारे ख्याल में नहीं आयी है लेकिन आप ने जो दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा सेना के बारे में, तो इस सदन को पहले कई मरतबा यह बताया जा चुका है कि सीमा के कुछ हिस्से हमारी सेना के आपरेशनल केयर में हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सीमा पर जो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है उस का एक कारण यह भी है कि राजस्थान और पंजाब से लगती हुई जो पाकिस्तान की सीमा है वहां पाकिस्तान ने सड़कें आदि बना ली हैं और पहले से अधिक फौजें पड़ाव आदि डालने आरम्भ कर दिये हैं । यदि हां, तो यह किस क्षेत्र में विशेष कर हैं और क्या सरकार इन की ओर से जागरूक है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया कि कोई बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि तो मारे ख्याल में नहीं आयी है । यह तो एसी सीमा है जो कि पूरी तरह से खुली हुई है, उस में कोई नैचुरल फ्रंटियर नहीं है । इसलिये अक्सर एसी बातें हो जाती हैं जो ला एण्ड आर्डर से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं, कभी कभी इधर से या उधर से आदमी जा कर जानवर आदि उठा लाते हैं, और कुछ आपसी झगड़े भी इस में आ जाते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल दूसरा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का सवाल यह था कि क्या बार्डर पर सड़कें ही बनायी जा रही हैं या और तैयारियां भी की जा रही हैं और क्या सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान रख रही है कि ये जो सड़कें बनायी जा रही हैं या जो और चीजें की जा रही हैं ये किस गरज से की जा रही हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : और किस ओर ये सड़कें बनायी जा रही हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ये सड़कें वगैरह जो बन रही हैं उन की ओर हमारा ध्यान है ।

Shri N. R. Laskar: The hon. Prime Minister stated the other day that Pakistan is not showing immediate signs of coming to an agreement on border demarcation. In view of this and also in view of the fact that the Indo-Pakistan border talks are failing again and again, what positive steps are Government taking to assure a peaceful life to the border people?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow it fully. If he has, he might answer.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid I have not also followed it fully. He was referring to some statement by the hon. Prime Minister saying that they are not arriving at a peaceful settlement of the border problem. Is that the question?

Shri N. R. Laskar: The hon. Prime minister stated the other day that Pakistan is not showing immediate signs of coming to an agreement on the border demarcation question. In view of this and also in view of the fact that the Indo-Pakistan border talks have been failing again and again, what positive steps are Government taking to assure a peaceful life to the people living in the border areas like Laitatilla in Cachar district?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not state that Pakistan has not been very responsible in regard to the settlement of border disputes. Something happens. Then sometimes they meet, officials on either side. There are petty disputes. Sometimes they meet and do come to an agreement; sometimes, they do not, and the dispute hangs for a long time.

As for what steps we are taking, we are taking the normal steps we can to protect our border.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह बतलाया कि पाकिस्तान की ओर सड़कें आदि बनायी जा रही हैं, उनकी ओर उनका ध्यान है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सीमा पर जो कमजोरी है उस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है या नहीं और अपनी तरफ से भी सड़कें आदि बनायी जा रही हैं या नहीं और दूसरी तैयारी भी हो रही है या नहीं !

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : एक खास संस्था है बार्डर रोड्स आरगेनाइजेशन, जिसके मेरा खयाल है १६०० मील सड़कें बना ली हैं और जोरों से बना रहा है ।

Shri Tyagi: In view of the reported cases of fifth column activities on this side of the border, have Government reinforced their intelligence set-up in that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which border?

Shri Tyagi: The border where these fifth column activities are reported to be going on. Have Government reinforced their intelligence branch?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The intelligence branch is functioning in various places, I can hardly say in what places. It would not be proper for me to declare where the intelligence people are sitting and working, but they are responsible for this, and I believe they are functioning fairly effectively.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if Government is aware of raids that have taken place in the Akhnoor and Chamb areas in Jammu and Kashmir and the consequent loss of life and property? May I know if all that will be listed when this information is collected?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not give off-hand details about this particular area, but we are taking steps.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Prime Minister referred to the Border Roads Organisation. May I know if he is aware that there is no activity of this organisation so far as Rajasthan is concerned, and that Pakistani people could come right up to 40 or 50 miles without anybody knowing anything? May I know whether any notice has been taken of it by the Prime Minister, because the question by Shri Barupal was in respect of Rajasthan and in his reply he referred to the Border Roads Organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the Border Roads Organisation functions as yet in the Rajasthan border.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government is drawn to a report in the London Daily Express to the effect that 10,000 guerrilas composed of Kashmiri refugees in Pakistan are ready to attack Kashmir conjointly with Red China, and if so, may I know whether Government have been able to evaluate the extent of collusion between Pakistan and China, and may I know whether....

Mr. Speaker: Not so many may-I-knows.

Shri Hem Barua: It is the same question.....Government are aware of the fact....

Mr. Speaker: Only one may-I-know may be there.

Shri Hem Barua:..that China is also reconnoitring our border conjointly with Pakistan? These two things are mixed up.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not aware of all that the hon. Member has said, but we are aware that some such things are happening.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question. "Some such things are happening"—it is so vague

and so off the mark that we who are under-developed intellectually, feel in a tight corner, in a very complication position, to understand it.

Shri Tyagi: That shows the awareness of the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I request the Prime Minister to elucidate his answer.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a conflict between the intellectual levels, I cannot be a judge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could not hear the answer. What did he say? Government is not aware?

Mr. Speaker: Government is not aware of all the facts that the hon. Member has brought to its notice, but Government is aware of many things that are happening there.

Shri Ranga: Let us hope that Government will take note of the facts given in the package question.

May I ask the Prime Minister whether any efforts are being considered, or at least would be considered, to see that these hundreds of miles of the border that we have between Pakistan and ourselves on the Rajasthan side—Jaisalmer, Bikaner and a large part of Gujarat—will be properly protected and the necessary forces will be kept there in order to be vigilant and see what is happening and that no incursions take place from Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just said that the Border Roads Organisation does not function in Rajasthan. That did not mean that roads are not being built there. That particular organisation was constituted chiefly for the Himalayan region, and they have done well. In regard to the Rajasthan border, we are very much aware of what the hon. Member said in regard to giving protection. The trouble in Rajasthan is almost entirely either dacoits coming over and going or some animals being taken over.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. On a previous occasion the Prime Minister was pleased to inform us that there was some sort of a collusion between Pakistan and China. Today, he has not thrown any light on that and the information that I have gathered from him from what he has stated is that he is not in the know of things....

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Unless I know how can I tell the hon. Member what this is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He put a question and now he is explaining it.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to be concerned only with the question that Prof. Ranga put. Prof. Ranga put a question and that has been answered. Is there any point of order on that question?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We have long passed the stage he is referring to. Shri Bade. Point of order can be raised on something just before the House and not about something that we have passed.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is about Pakistan relations, Sir. May I ask a clarification? I want to know whether you break it up into bits or compartments like that and whether you do not take the question as a whole.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go back. We have passed that stage and we should proceed further and not recede. He put a question. It was answered. There was no point of order raised at that moment. Now, Shri Ranga put a question and that also has been answered. I have called Shri Bade. Now, he stands up and says that there is a point of order in respect of a supplementary that he put a long time ago.

Shri Hem Barua: It takes a little time to arrange ideas in my mind.

Mr. Speaker: It might be fresh in his mind but I have passed it long ago.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने आसाम बार्डर पर और बंगाल की तरफ ट्रेंचिज खोद दी हैं और वे ट्रेंचिज अब भी कायम हैं और इससे आसाम में और उस बार्डर पर काफी अशान्तता और भयानकता छाई हुई है ? क्या शासन ने पाकिस्तान को इन ट्रेंचिज के बारे में कुछ लिखा हुआ है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां । किसी कद्र यह सच है कि ट्रेंचिज खोदी गई हैं उधर से और हमने उनको लिखा है और उनकी तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाई है ।

Labour Laws in Goa

*562. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Labour Laws have not yet been enforced in Goa;

(b) whether a strike of Port and Dock workers took place in May, 1963;

(c) if so, whether any settlement was reached; and

(d) the terms of settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1677/63].

(b) to (d). The strike of the Dock workers began on the 23rd May and ended on 3rd June 1963. The main terms of the agreement reached are:

(i) the Workers' Union to accept the Dock Labour Pool Scheme, (ii) Modifications to be achieved by mutual discussions, (iii) the system of Mukkadams to be abolished forthwith, (iv) there will be no retrenchment of workers in employment for 3 months prior to 31st March, 1963, (v) no victimisation for participation in the strike, (vi) workers arrested for breach of Defence of India Order to be released except those arrested for acts of violence and breach of public order, (vii) until final settlement and during period of negotiation the Pool will be under the supervision and control of an officer designated by Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the agreement has been implemented?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The matter has been referred to the tribunal and it will be implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that certain labour laws are being drafted by the Ministry of Law for being made applicable to Goa, that is, Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, etc. I want to know when those things are likely to be drafted and implemented.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I cannot give the exact date but as soon as the Labour Ministry finishes with it, it will be issued in the form of a regulation by the Government.

Dr. Gaitonde: The other day, a Bill was passed here—The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, and in view of the fact that the condition of the workers in Goa is not better than that in any other place, may I know when this Act is going to be extended to Goa?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If the hon. Member refers to the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, he will find what are the categories of laws which are extended and what are those laws which are under the consideration of the Goa Administration and waiting for recommendation, and what are those others which are being considered by the Government to be included in the regulations. The difficulty is we have no machinery for implementation of all the laws and as soon as the proper machinery is created, they will be extended to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that the ageing Prime Minister is overburdened with many problems not only external but also internal, including the Five Year Plan and the Kamaraj Plan, is it not time that the administration of Goa, Daman and Diu is transferred from his Ministry to the Ministry of Home Affairs, because then, there will be a better implementation of those programmes?

Mr. Speaker: It is a wider matter of policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is too much overburdened; these things cannot be properly attended to in his Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: First, it is a wider matter of policy; second, it is only a suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons? I want to know the reasons why it should not be transferred from his Ministry to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what are the reasons for taking so much time for the consideration of the application of the Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Act and the Indian Dock Labourers Act, when the only big labour trouble in Goa took place in connection with the docks as early as May, and especially when all these months have passed and the Government is taking so much time over it? I do not understand what they are doing.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that we have to consult the Goa administration, and then the relevant Ministries in the Government of India, and then we have to create the proper machinery for administration. These are the reasons why delay is there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what are the reasons for the Government to consider that Acts like the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act or the Working Journalists Act are neither essential nor applicable to the conditions in Goa? What are the reasons?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Because there are no coal mines in Goa.

Dr. Colaco: May I know whether it would not be advisable to postpone the full enforcement of these labour laws in Goa till the next December when democratic elections are to take place and a new administrative set-up will be coming into being in Goa?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is only a suggestion.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether before the port workers went on strike, any conciliation machinery or conciliation of any sort was tried, and, if so, with what result?

Mr. Speaker: Was any conciliation machinery tried when the strike was on?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): So far as our information goes, no conciliation machinery was tried.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the emergency, when the strike of dock and port workers in Goa was going to be declared by the Government as unlawful, may I know the reasons for the delay in that declaration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The strike was over; it lasted only ten days or so.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine

*564. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an institute of nuclear medicine and allied sciences has started functioning in Delhi·

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the specialities of this institute?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A 'Radiation Cell' was established at Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi in August 1956. An independent Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences started functioning from June 1961.

(c) The specialities of the Institute are as follows:—

(1) use of Radio Isotope for medical research problems of Defence interest;

(2) use of Radio Isotope for treatment of special diseases such as Goitre, various types of thyroid gland, heart as well as blood diseases;

(3) training physicians and allied scientists in the field of radiation medicine,

(4) advise Ministry of Defence on the problems of radiation hygiene,

(5) Electron-microscopy.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the work of the Institute is only at research stage or it is available for application to the general public?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Actually we are running this institute for the Delhi University and they are awarding diplomas in radiation medicine. A number of doctors have already undergone training. I am sure their knowledge would be available for all purposes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to make available the research and other facilities that are likely to be available and are available at present in the different parts of the country through their allied institutions or in some other way?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Shri D.C. Sharma: I understand that they are considering only the use of nuclear medicine in times of peace. May I know whether any study is being made with regard to nuclear medicine as can be applied if there is nuclear war?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are actually carrying on a number of experiments even in regard to radioactivity on planes reaching certain altitudes and allied subjects.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon Minister stated that some of our persons have already passed out from this institute. May I know the duration of the course and how many of them have completed their training fully?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The duration is one year. I am sorry I could not give the exact number of persons trained.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In the subjects which the hon. Minister mentioned now which have been taken up in the Institute, may I know if local talent is available in all subjects and if not, what steps are being taken to make it a full-fledged and self-contained institute?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is at the moment a self-contained institute for purposes of the conferment of the diploma.

Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

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*565. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by the Government of India to impose diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa;

(b) whether any of these sanctions have been applied to any other country by India so far; and

(c) the number of countries that have so far applied these or some of these sanctions against South Africa so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The quesion of the treatment of the people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa was first raised by the Government of India in the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 In the same year, the Indian High Commissioner was recalled from South Africa and the Missior was withdrawan in 1954. In July, 1946, import of goods from and export of goods to South Africa were also banned by India and this was further extended in 1953 to cover the mandated territory of South West Africa which is being administered by South Africa.

Since then the Indian Delegation to the United Nations has placed an active part in the discussions regarding the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa which has finally led to the passing of the resolution in the 17th Session of the General Assembly requesting member States to impose certain sanctions against the Government of South Africa. In conformity with the above mentioned resolution, the Government of India have completely broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa, closed ports to all vessels flying South African flags, barred the entry of Indian vessels and aircrafts into South African ports and airfields and instructed airport authorities to refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircrafts belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the law of South Africa. All trade transactions with South Africa have also been stopped. Government of India have, thus, implemented the UN resolution fully.

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(b) No.

(c) In so far as Government of India are aware, 39 countries have imposed all or some of the sanctions enjoined by the U.N. General Assembly Resolution referred to above.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know whether in view of the persistent defiance by South Africa of the resolutions of the United Nations, the Government have reconsidered this policy and whether they have chalked out a new approach to this matter, to be taken up in the forthcoming session of the United Nations and if so, could an indication be given as to what is proposed to be done now in view of the fact that the South African Union has defied all these resolutions persistently?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned, Sir, last year a certain resolution has been passed and it has been implemented by a number of countries. We are hoping that other member countries of the United Nations will also implement this resolution. The question will no doubt be discussed in the U.N. Assembly, and t this stage it will be difficult to say what our attitude will be.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it has been brought to the attention of the Government that some of the goods the export of which has been banned to South Africa from this country somehow trickle to that country through some other countries?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sometimes there have been such information, and we have always referred it to the Governments concerned drawing attention to our regulations.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : ऐसे कितने देश हैं जो भारत की नीति का समर्थन तो करते हैं, लेकिन प्रतिबन्ध जिन्होंने अब तक नहीं लगाये हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने कहा कि अभी ३६ ने तो प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये हैं, बाकी लोगों ने पूरी तरह से नहीं लगाये हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the African nations represented at the ILO Conference have recommended to the UNO that steps should be taken to expel South Africa from that world body if so, what steps Government propose to take towards the implementation of this recommendation?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government propose to act in conformity with the other group of nations who have made this suggestion. There are certain difficulties about it. That they have pointed out and, ultimately, the resolution that was passed was not, as far as I am aware, one of expulsion but of asking South Africa not to attend. That was the resolution that was passed and I think,—I am not quite sure,—the South African representatives did not attend afterwards.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारे अतिरिक्त कुछ और देशों ने अब ये आर्थिक प्रतिबन्ध दक्षिण अफ्रीका पर लगाये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन में से प्रधान कौन से देश हैं और क्या कुछ देशों से भी इस तरह की बातचीत चल रही है कि इस प्रकार के आर्थिक प्रतिबन्ध दक्षिण अफ्रीका पर लगाये जायें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यू० एन० का रेजोल्यूशन कि लोग इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगायें । उसके अनुसार ३६ देशों ने इस वक्त लगा दिये हैं । और लोग हम आशा करते हैं कि लगायेंगे ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the Indians or, rather, the people of Indian origin in South Africa, sought the advice and guidance of the Government from time to time win the fight for their legitimate rights in South Africa; if so, may I know what advice has been given by the Government to them or to their organisation in South Africa?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is a vague general question as to what advice we have given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should sit down and try to listen.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As and when advice might have been sought some advice might have been given on the specific matters.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether advice have been sought so that they might safeguard their legitimate rights and whether any advice has been given.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The general question in the United Nations is on the same basis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not asking about the U. N. I am asking about the advice of this Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the past, Sir, sometimes, some organisation or the people of Indian descent in South Africa have been in touch with us. I am not aware that recently, in the recent period, any definite advice has been sought. That is to say, whatever we do, we function through the U.N. We cannot function directly. In the U.N.O. may come some representatives and they consult people, our people and others. But I am not aware of any direct approach being made to the Government of India or any advice being sought.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Am I to understand that there is no contact between the Government and the Indian organisation there? what is the position?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. He said

that we can function only through the U.N. Am I to understand that there is no contact between the Government and the Indian organisation there?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. He said that no advice has been sought recently direct from this Government and, therefore no advice has been given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A very unsatisfactory answer.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether these sanctions are applicable to the sports field also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: These are sanctions in the field of diplomatic relations and economic relations. So far as sports is concerned, it is a different body that controls it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Naval Bases

*557. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many naval bases of various Nations are installed or working at present in Indian Ocean?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): There are 22 known Naval Bases of other Nations in the Indian Ocean.

Distribution of Pro-Chinese Hand-Bills in Nagaland

*563. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether pro-Chinese hand bills have been distributed by the Naga hostiles in Nagaland during the period 1st April to 1st July, 1963; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken against such activities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Enquiries have not revealed any distribution of pro-Chinese hand bills by hostile Nagas.

(b) The question does not arise.

Development Plan in Goa

*566. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 19th November, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the implementation of the various development schemes in Goa; and

(b) the amount spent thereon so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A comprehensive Development Scheme for the Union Territory has been framed which includes the development of agriculture, fisheries, forests, ports, power-projects, industry, construction and repair of roads, bridges, etc., and establishment of Community Development Blocks and Co-operative Societies.

The expenditure on these Schemes during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 86·24 lakhs and nearly Rs. 1 crore have already been spent out of the total budget provision of Rs. 2·52 crores during the current financial year.

Overall progress has been satisfactory as will be seen from the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1678/63].

Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations

*567. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for holding a summit conference of non-aligned countries in the near future; and

(b) if so, the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh

Singh): (a) Government have not received any proposal to hold a summit conference of non-aligned countries in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Army Commission in Medical and Engineering Corps

***568. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether States' help has been sought in the army's drive to recruit qualified youngmen as commissioned officers in the Army Medical Corps and the Army Engineering Corps; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the States thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction is generally favourable.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

***569. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability or necessity of establishing an Indian Consulate in Israel on a reciprocal basis, considering that an Israel Consulate has been functioning in India for many years now;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not considered it necessary to establish a Consulate in Israel because there is not enough consular work to justify a post.

Frigates for Navy

***570. Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a naval delegation from India visited U. K. and Sweden in connection with the indigenous construction of frigates;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government by the delegation; and

(c) how far Government have accepted their report?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The report is under consideration of Government.

Language used on A.I.R.

***571. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations of the Committee appointed to look into the question of simplification of the language used by All India Radio that are yet to be implemented;

(b) the causes of delay; and

(c) whether any dead line has been fixed in this regard?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) None. All the recommendations are being implemented as a continuous process.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vizag Naval Base

***572. Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vizag Naval Base plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The project for the establishment of a major Naval Base and Dockyard at Visakhapatnam has been accepted in principle by Government for implementation in a suitably phased programme. Plans and designs for the construction of a wharf have already been finalised and tenders for the work have been invited. Contract drawings for the workshop building are under preparation and tenders are expected to be issued next month.

योजना आयोग में कर्मचारियों की स्थिति

*५७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री सिदेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :

क्या **योजना** मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग में काम के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की स्थिति तथा प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में जो पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा था, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सचिवालय का पुनर्गठन करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमत्री तथा योजना उपमत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरमण) : (क) साल के शुरू में योजना आयोग में कर्मचारियों की स्थिति और कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध के बारे में एक पुनरीक्षण किया और अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्न निष्कर्ष निकाले गये ।

(१) असाधारण रूप में योजना आयोग का बहुत से विषयों से सम्बन्ध है । इन में से बहुतों के लिए छोटी छोटी यूनिटें हैं । कुछ मामलों के बारे में योजना आयोग को अधिक सक्रिय होने के लिए इन यूनिटों को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ।

(२) कुछ मामलों में, नियोजन के किस्म को सुधारने तथा तात्कालिक समस्याओं को सुलझाने की दृष्टि से तीसरी योजना की रिपोर्ट पूरी होने के बाद नए कार्य हाथ में लिए गए हैं । काफी हद तक नए कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान कर्मचारियों में से कर्मचारी लगाए गए ।

(३) समुचित किस्म के कर्मचारियों को पाना मुश्किल था, अतः स्वीकृत पदों में से काफी पद अभी भी खाली हैं और इन्हें भरने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

(४) प्रारम्भ किए गए हरकारा सेवा के परिणामस्वरूप योजना आयोग ने भारत सरकार में स्वीकृत सामान्य दर के आधार पर मिलने वाले चपरासियों की संख्या की अपेक्षा चपरासियों से अपना काम चलाया ।

(५) काम की किस्म को सुधारने के लिए योजना आयोग सब कुछ कर रहा है और करेगा और संयठन में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से अच्छे से अच्छा काम लेगा । सभी तथ्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा

सकता कि योजना आयोग में अधिक स्टाफ है ।

(६) चौथी योजना को तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में शायद कर्मचारियों की स्थिति पर पुनः विचार करना होगा जिससे कि कुछ अनभागों को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

I.A.F. Plane Crash near Agra

*574. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force plane crashed near Agra on or about 3rd June, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in the accident; and

(c) the cause of the crash?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Killed—Five.

Injured—Nil.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The cause of the accident will be known when the report is finalised.

Code of Conduct for Press

*575. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri G. Mohanty:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether Government have sought the co-operation of the Press in the observances of the Code of Conduct formulated by the Press Consultative Committee?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—ShriE de The Minister in charge Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes, Sir.

ग्वालियर में सैनिकों के लिए बैरकें

†५७६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरार, ग्वालियर में सैनकों के लिए कुछ बैरकें बनवाई गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्वालिय की बहुत सी बैरकें प्रयोग में आने से पहले ही मई के दूसरे सप्ताह में आंधी से गिर गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस लापरवाही की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित क के लिए कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) बैरकें अभी बन रही थीं ।

(ख) बिना छतों की ६ अधूरी निर्माणाधीन बैरकों की, कुछ बिना प्लास्टर की दीवारों के अंश, प्रचण्ड गति के तूफान के कारण, मई, १९६३ में गिर गये थे । वह अभी रिहाइश के लिये प्रयोग में नहीं आ रही थीं, क्योंकि वह अभी अधूरी थीं ।

(ग) चूंकि क्षति के अवसर पर बैरकें अभी ठेकेदारों के प्रभार में थीं, सरकार को कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ी । ऐसा सोचने का कोई कारण नहीं कि इमारतों का निर्माण विस्तृत विवरण के अनुसार नहीं हो रहा था ।

Indian Ocean

*577. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Indonesia have formally and officially renamed the Indian Ocean as the Indonesian Ocean;

(b) whether any communication to that effect has been received from the Indonesian Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is reported that there has been an announcement by the Indonesian Naval Command to have the name of the Indian Ocean converted into Indonesian Ocean.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Institute of Labour Research

*578. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Labour Research has since started;

(b) if so, its location and main objectives; and

(c) how much aid is expected from the Ford Foundation for this Institute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Not yet.

(b) The Institute will be located in New Delhi. A statement showing some of the main objectives of the Institute is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1679/63].

(c) The Ford Foundation have sanctioned $4,32,000 to the School of Industrial Relations of Cornell University, U.S.A., for aiding the Institute by providing foreign expert advisers, affording training facilities to the Institute's staff at the Cornell University, and books and equipment for the Institute.

Welfare of Tribals in Nefa

*579. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the welfare of the tribals in NEFA and other areas—hills and plains in the North Eastern regions has been launched under the Centrally sponsored programme;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) how far it has been carried out?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri D. Ering): (a) In the north-eastern region, the overwhelming majority of the population of NEFA and Nagaland is tribal. All expenditure on these areas is financed by the Centre and the entire development programme is thus oriented towards tribal welfare.

In Assam, Manipur and Tripura, special provision is made under centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of the scheduled tribes.

(b) and (c). Separate details regarding the schemes and their implementations in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA, are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1680/63].

Ships for Navy

1611. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new ships purchased for Indian Navy from foreign

countries (country-wise) during 1962-63; and

(b) the cost of each ship?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No new ship was purchased for the Indian Navy from abroad during 1962-63.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Graduates

1612. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates remaining on the live registers of various employment exchanges in the country as on the 31st July, 1963? -

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): 69,959 as on 30th June 1963. Information as on 31st July, 1963 is not available as figures are collected half-yearly.

Transmitter at Sambalpur

1613. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1328 on the 1st April, 1963 and state the latest progress of construction of a 20 kw. medium wave transmitter station at Sambalpur (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The 20 kw medium wave transmitter at Sambalpur was commissioned into service on 26th May, 1963.

Women Registered in Employment Exchanges in Orissa

1614. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women (both graduates and non-graduates) registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1963; and

(b) the number of such candidates who were offered employment assistance during the period from January-June, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b).

Category of applicants	Number on Live Register as on 30th June 1963	Number placed in employment during January-June, 1963
1	2	3
Graduates	46	3
Matriculates and Intermediates	118	30
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	1,808	530
TOTAL	1,972	563

Women Registered in Rajasthan Employment Exchanges

1615. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women (both graduates and non-graduates) registered in various Employment Exchanges as on the 30ht June, 1963 in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of such candidates who were offered employment assistance during the period from January June, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b).

Category	Number on Live Register as on 30-6-1963	Number placed in employment during January-June, 1963
1	2	3
Graduates	309	22
Matriculates and Intermediates	1,807	132
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	2,789	291
TOTAL	4,905	445

S.C. and S.T. Employees

1616. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;** **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees at present in his Ministry; and

(b) the number of such employees who hold class II and class I Gazetted posts at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 46.

(b) Class I.....1.
Class II.....2.

S.C. and S.T. Officers

1617. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;** **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II Gazetted employees at present in his Ministry; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Class I 558
Class II .. 1067

(b) Class I 9
Class II 25

Sainik School in Orissa

1618. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant or loan given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of the building of the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar;

(b) the capacity of the Sainik School at present;

(c) whether there is a proposal to admit more students in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Nil.

(b) The present strength of the school is 310 boys and the capacity is 435 boys.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Upto 125 boys are planned to be admitted in the next term commencing in January 1964.

Permanent Staff of All India Radio

1619. **Shri Lehri Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of employees of All India Radio with ten years of service or more who have been declared permanent in pursuance of the recommendation of the Pay Commission that 80 per cent of the temporary posts be made permanent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Unemployment in Maharashtra

1620. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Maharashtra during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in the State was 59,808 as on 31st December, 1962.

(b) Scheduled Castes	5,823
Scheduled Tribes	434

Rural Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

1621. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Industrial Projects functioning in Maharashtra State during the first year of the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount given by the Centre to the State Government for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Four Rural Industries Projects have been allotted to Maharashtra State during 1962-63.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1·0 lakh was released to the State Government during 1962-63 and an amount of Rs. 12·0 lakhs has been allotted for 1963-64 for the implementation of the programme

Central Service Officers Posted in Goa

1622. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS, IPS and other Central Service Officers posted in Goa and the posts they are holding;

(b) the number of Goans holding senior posts in the Goa Administration specially in law and order department;

(c) the number of Goan officials dismissed, discharged or retired after liberation of Goa; and

(d) the number of officers who requested to be relieved of their posts after liberation?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) I.A.S. officers—3.

(i) Chief Secretary;

(ii) Development Commissioner;

(iii) Secretary, Industries and Labour;

I.P.S. officers—2.

(i) Senior Superintendent of Police,

(ii) Assistant Superintendent of Police;

Central Service Officers—4.

(i) Director of Accounts;

(ii) Finance Secretary;

(iii) Adviser, Import Export Trade Control;

(iv) Adviser, Customs.

(b) 9 Goans hold senior posts 4 of them in charge of law and order.

(c) Since liberation 1 Goan official has been dismissed, 70 have retired due to health reasons and 90 have been superannuated.

(d) 167 officers were relieved of their posts after liberation at their request.

Indian Army Officers

1623. Shri P. K. Deo: With the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Army Officers are being sent to Ethoria to assist the Ethopian Government in running Military Academy there; and

(b) if so, the terms of their employment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) At the request of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the Government of India have deputed a teem of 5 Army Officers to Ethiopia who have been appointed as Commandant and Instructors in the aile Selassie I Military Acadamy.

(b) A statement giving broad terms of employment of these officers is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1681/63.]

Nigerians in I.M.A., Dehra Dun

1624. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Nigerian cadets are being admitted to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun for training; and

(b) whether any naval and air cadets are also coming from Nigeria for training?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes. There are 35 at the IMA at present.

(b) 8 Naval Cadets from Nigeria are at present undergoing training at the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla, and there are 6 at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur.

Legal Aid for Jawans

1625. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to offer free legal assistance to the families of Jawans who are guarding the border; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Bar Association of India have formulated a scheme for free legal advice to service personnel in connection with litigation in courts involving them or their dependents.

(b) (i) Under the scheme the Bar Association of India have issued directives to all the Bar Associations in India not only in the High Courts but also in the District Courts asking them to form Legal Aid and Defence Committees to administer, direct and supervise the giving of free legal aid for the defence of the members of the Armed Forces of India.

(ii) Each Bar Association will make arrangements with the Presiding Officer of their court or courts whereby, in respect of any case in which a member of the Forces is involved, a copy of any notice or process issued to him is simultaneously to be given to the Bar Association or the Chairman of the Legal Aid Committee, appointed by the Association.

(iii) The Association or the Legal Aid Committee will prepare a list of all lawyers willing to render legal aid free of cost and then contact the local Commander of the Forces and inform him of the fact of such committee having been formed so that whenever legal advice or aid is required by any serviceman, he may communicate with the commitee who will suggest to him the name of an Advocate for the purpose. The applicant for aid would then be put in touch with the Advocate named.

(iv) To ensure that a request for aid is attended to promptly, where possible the committee will appoint or nominate some person or agency who will be available at specified times at a particular place to deal with such requests.

Production of High Standard Films

1626. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was recently made to the Film Industry to organise seminars for discussing the ways and means for producing films of high standard;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Industry; and

(c) the help given by Government for organizing seminars?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir. This was by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting at an informal meeting.

(b) No reaction has become visible so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Defence Needs

1627. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange needs for the defence build-up have been estimated;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) how they are proposed to be met?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It wil not be in the public interest to disclose the foreign exchange needs for the defence build-up.

(c) The foreign exchange requirements to the extent possible are proposed to be met partly from our own resources and partly from assistance by friendly foreign countries.

High Altitude Laboratory at Kodaikanal

1628. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the plan for the construction of High Altitude Laboratory at Kodaikanal in South India;

(b) if not, whether the plan and estimates have already been made; and

(c) when the construction is likely to start?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No. The decision to establish a High Altitude Cosmic Ray Laboratory at Kodaikanal stands.

(b) User's requirements of the Laboratory have been finalised. Land required for the Laboratory has been acquired through the Government of Madras and the architects have been appointed to prepare the design of the building.

(c) It is hoped that the construction of the Laboratory buildings will commence some time towards the end of the current financial year or at the latest in the early part of the next year.

Fire in Central Secretariat, New Delhi

1629. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in South Block of the Central Secretariat, New Delhi starting from a Store-room of the Home Ministry and destroying certain documents of the Army Headquarters; and

(b) if so, the nature of the documents destroyed in the fire?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir; but the store-room in which the fire broke out is in charge of Army Headquarters and no files or records were kept in it. Only a few copies of old journals were damaged by the fire.

(b) Does not arise.

Nagas

1630. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Nagas have been apprehended during the last four months for being found in possession of military uniforms, unaccounted for sums of money and unlicensed arms and ammunition; and

(b) if so, the number of such Nagas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). 195 Naga hostiles were apprehended during the period from 1st March to 30th June 1963, for being in possession of un-licensed arms, ammunition, documents, equipment and military clothing.

Raid by Pakistanis in Jammu

1631. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some armed Pakistanis entered Sainth village after crossing the cease-fire line near Jammu on or about the 3rd June, 1963 and killed a villager; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. On the night of May 27/28, four Pakistanis armed with an axe and rifles entered the house of a resident of village Sainth, P. S. Khour, District Jammu, killed him with the axe and ran away after firing a few rounds. The incident occurred on the international border between Jammu and West Pakistan and not on the cease-fire line.

(b) The Superintendent of Police, Jammu District, visited the spot and a case was registered at P. S. Khour for investigation.

गोआ में हिन्दी शिक्षण

१६३२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोआ, दमन, दीव और माही के निवासियों और बच्चों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नहरू) : १९६२–६३ के शिक्षा-वर्ष से गोआ, दमन: और दीव के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में हिन्दी ऐच्छिक विषय के रूप में और सेकेन्डरी तथा हाई-स्कूलों में अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जा रही है । प्राइमरी स्कूलों के कोई १३,००० विद्यार्थी और सैकेन्डरी स्कूलों के करीब १५,००० विद्यार्थी हिन्दी पढ़ रहे हैं । गोआ में दो ग़ैर-सरकारी संस्थायें लोगों में हिन्दी पढ़ने के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न कर रही हैं । इन संस्थाओं के नाम हैं :—

राष्ट्रभाषा सभा, पंजिम और गोआ राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, मारगोआ

२. माही क्षेत्र के सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में छठे से ग्यारहवें स्टैन्डर्ड तक हिन्दी ऐच्छिक विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है । क़रीब ४०३ विद्यार्थियों ने हिन्दी ली है । विद्यार्थियों और आम लोगों के फायदे के लिए वहां का शिक्षा विभाग कक्षायें लगाता है ।

Reforms in NEFA

1633. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the reforms introduced in NEFA; and

(b) the arrangements made to give effect to those reforms?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The whole development programme in NEFA has had its impact on reform in the daily life of the people. Special attention has been paid to the eradication of tribal warfare, blood feuds and harsh physical customary punishments as well as to the problems of opium, slavery and certain feudalistic land tenure systems. Details are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1682/63].

Employees of Reserve Bank, Kanpur

1634. **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the first week of June, there was any dispute between the employers and employees of the Reserve Bank at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). No formal industrial dispute was raised with the Central Industrial Relations Machinery during the first week of June 1963. It is, however, reported that there was a demonstration by the employees' Unions on the 6th June, 1963 to ventilate their alleged grievances against the Manager and the Treasurer of the Kanpur Office of the Bank.

However, in the 2nd week of June 1963, the Reserve Bank of India Employees Association represented some issues to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur. As these issues were purely administrative, the Association was advised to first exhaust all official channels before approaching the Industrial Relations Machinery for intervention. Accordingly, the workers concerned have appealed to the appropriate authorities of the Reserve Bank of India for redress.

Pak Minister's Statement in National Assembly

1635. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Pakistan Parliamentary Secretary for Defence in the meeting of the Pakistan National Assembly on the 19th June 1963 *viz.*, "Pakistan was not marching on Kashmir as we might lose East Pakistan in the meantime" and "If India did not try to annex East Pakistan, though the Eastern wing was vulnerable it was because her western territories would be overrun by Pakistan Army";

(b) his reactions to these utterances; and

(c) whether proper arrangements had been made to safeguard our western territories being over-run as indicated by the Pakistan Parliamentary Secretary for Defence?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The insinuation in the statement that India might try to annex East Pakistan is mischievous and baseless. As it is well known India does not covet any neighbour's territory.

(c) Does not arise.

Entry of Hostile Nagas from Pakistan

1636. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a second batch of Naga hostiles re-entered Nagaland from East Pakistan about the end of May last;

(b) whether it is a fact that they followed almost the same route taken by the first group while returning to Nagaland from East Pakistan;

(c) whether the return of the second group completes the return of the entire gang that escaped into East Pakistan a year back; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in their one year's sojourn in Pakistan they had received considerable arms and military training?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that a batch of hostile Nagas re-entered Nagaland from East Pakistan towards the end of May 1963.

According to reports received about 170 hostile Nagas returned to Nagaland during February/March 1963 in two batches following different routes.

(c) The available information indicates that all the hostile Nagas who went to East Pakistan in May 1962 have now returned to Nagaland.

(d) Although reports indicate that hostile Nagas have acquired more arms and have received some training, there is no information yet to confirm this.

Use of Calcutta Port by East Pakistan

1637. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government allowed East Pakistan to use Calcutta Port due to the damage caused to Chittagong port by cyclone?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Government approached us formally for the use of Calcutta Port facilities for receipt of foreign general cargo during the temporary dislocation of the Chittagong Port due to damage caused by the recent cyclone. We agreed to extend these facilities, the details of which were to be discussed by their officials with ours in Calcutta. So far Pakistan has not taken advantage of our offer.

Haj Pilgrims

1638. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any limit has been fixed on the number of Haj pilgrims to Mecca from this country;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the number of Haj pilgrims during 1962-63?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The number of pilgrims is determined each year depending on the availability of foreign exchange resources, travelling facilities etc.

(c) 15,134 (including infants).

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

1639. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number and names of countries that have so far expressed their support to India's stand in her dispute with China?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 63 countries have so far expressed their sympathy or support to India's stand in the dispute with China. Their names are given in the list placed on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1683/63].

The six Colombo Conference countries have given their attitude in the Colombo proposals which India has accepted *in toto* and on which China continues to maintain major reservations which in effect amount to rejection of the proposals.

Several other countries including the U.S.S.R. have been critical of China's attitude in this matter.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के लिये "पैट्रियाट"

१६४०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों एवं उनके प्रमुख अधिकारियों को एक परिपत्र भेजा गया है जिसमें उनसे पूछा गया है कि दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी दैनिक "पैट्रियाट" की कितनी प्रतियां उनके लिये अपेक्षित हैं ;

(ख) क्या किन्हीं विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों से इस परिपत्र के उत्तर भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां से और उन उत्तरों में क्या लिखा हुआ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) भारतीय राजदूतावासों और उनके मुख्य अधिकारियों को ऐसा कोई परिपत्र (सर्कुलर) नहीं भेजा गया था जिसमें उनसे यह पूछा गया हो कि उन्हें "पैट्रियाट" की कितनी प्रतियों की जरूरत होगी । जैसा कि सामान्य तरीका है, शुरू-शुरू में भारतीय मिशनों को इस अखबार की एक-एक प्रति भेजी गई थी और उनसे कहा गया था कि यदि वे अखबार को नियमित रूप से न लेना चाहें तो बन्द कर दें । मन्त्रालय जब किसी ऐसे पत्र की ओर मिशनों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता है जिसमें कि उनकी दिलचस्पी हो सकती हो तो वह यही तरीका अपनाता है जो बहुत पहले से चला आ रहा है । इस मामले में भी ऐसा ही किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न के भाग (क) का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है यह सवाल उठता ही नहीं क्योंकि मिशनों से यह नहीं पूछा था कि उन्हें "पैट्रियाट" की कितनी प्रतियों की जरूरत होगी । हां, अब तक २६ ने "पैट्रियाट" लेना बन्द कर दिया है ।

Emergency Commissions

1641. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were selected for Emergency Commission Training, State-wise;

(b) the number of those who have since joined for training, State-wise; and

(c) the number who resigned after joining the training, State-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The total number of candidates selected and detailed for training according to information available up to 30-8-1963, is 7,146. State-wise distribution of this number is not available.

(b) Out of the number mentioned at (a) above, 6,936 have joined training. State-wise distribution of 6,339 selected candidates who joined training up to 17-8-1963 is available, and is as follows:—

State	Number joined for training
Andhra Pradesh	181
Assam . .	82
Bihar . .	106
Bengal . .	188
Delhi . .	524
Gujarat . .	25

State	Number joined for training
Himachal Pradesh	63
J. & K.	135
Kerala	222
Madhya Pradesh	135
Madras	295
Maharashtra	368
Mnipur	4
Mysore	237
Nagaland	5
Orissa	16
Punjab	2,341
Pondicherry	4
Rajasthan	248
Uttar Pradesh	1,158
Goa	1
Tripura	1
TOTAL	6,339

(c) State-wise distribution of those who resigned after joining training is as follows according to information received up-to 17-8—1963:—

State	Number resigned after joining the training
Andhra Pradesh	25
Assam	4
Bihar	7
Bengal	14
Delhi	27
Gujarat	2
Himachal Pradesh	
J. & K.	7
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	10
Madras	32
Maharashtra	21
Manipur	
Mysore	14
Nagaland	
Orissa	1
Punjab	56
Pondicherry	
Rajasthan	10
Uttar Pradesh	34
Goa	..
Tripura	..
TOTAL	276

The total number who resigned up to 30-8-1963 is 309, but the State wise distribution of this number is not available.

1135(Ai)LSD—3.

C.O.D., Kanpur

1642. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Works Committee elections have not been held in C.O.D., Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether Two-year term has already expired;

(c) the reason for this delay; and

(d) the action taken to expedite election?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). The two-year tenure of the representatives of workers on the Works Committee of C.O.D. Kanpur, as prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 expired in December 1962. The Civilian workers of the Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur came to be subject to the Army Act with effect from 28.11.62 and it was, therefore, no longer legally necessary to have a Works Committee. The old Works Committee, however, continued to function.

The question whether fresh elections to the Works Committee in that Depot should be held, despite the fact that it was not legally necessary, has been examined and it has been decided that fresh elections to the Works Committee be held in C.O.D., Kanpur, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Rules referred to above and necessary action towards that end is in hand.

Earned Leave for Industrial Employees

1643. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no final decision has yet been taken to implement the recommendation of Pay Commission regarding grant of earned leave to industrial employees working in defence establishment;

(b) if so, the reason for this abnormal delay;

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite decision; and

(d) whether this recommendation will be implemented from 1st July, 1959 as recommended by Pay Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding grant of earned leave to industrial employees working in all the Central Government Establishments is still under consideration. This is a general issue on which no unilateral or separate decision can be taken in respect of those working in Defence Establishments.

(d) The Pay Commission has not recommended that their recommendation in this regard should be implemented with effect from any particular date. This is a matter which would be considered when a final decision on the main issue is taken.

Allotment of Newsprint Quota

1644. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers (daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly) which are getting quota of newsprint for their publications;

(b) the general principle followed in regard to supply of newsprint to regional language papers;

(c) whether any representation on behalf of language newspapers has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to meet their demands in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The principles followed in regard to allocation of newsprint to all papers are given in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 25-ITC(PN)/63, dated 30th March, 1963.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Indian Languages Newspapers Association's suggestions that small newspapers whose annual entitlement is below 5 metric tonnes should be issued direct licence and that users of glazed newsprint should be allotted their entire entitlement in glazed newsprint, have been accepted. Other suggestions for changes in the basis of allotment of newsprint as announced in the Public Notice have not been accepted owing to limited allocation of foreign exchange for newsprint.

Ammunition for Shot Guns

1645. { Shri Hem Raj: / Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the country's requirements of ammunition for Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns;

(b) the quantities produced in **India;** and

(c) the quantities imported and the foreign exchange involved in it?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). In relation to the types of ammunition for Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns manufactured in the Ordnance Factories, the position is as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the year 1962-63, the quantity and value of import of am-

munition were as under:—

Type of ammunition	Quantity imported	Value of imports
		Rs.
(i) Shot Gun Cartgs.	11·17 lakh rds.	2,29,000
(ii) Rifle & other Cartgs.	2·54 lakh rds.	54,000

The exact amount of foreign exchange spent on import is not readily available.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item	Annual civil requirements as per survey carried out in 1962 (approximately	Total quantity produced inthe Ordinance Factories for the civil during 1962-63
1.	12 Bore Shot Gun Cartridges	120 lakh rounds	38·16 lakh rounds
2.	22 Reifle Ammunition	30lakh rounds	20.30 lakh rounds
3.	8 MM ·315 Rifle Ammunition	Not appreciable	·10 lakh rounds*

*Production to meet civil requirements remains suspended since December 1962. Capacity in ordnance factories was sufficient to meet country's requirements in full.

Impact of Land Reforms on Agricultural Production

1646. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any accurate assessment of the impact of land reforms on the productivity of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Land Reforms and several other developmental measures have been undertaken in all parts of the country over the past 15 years. It is extremely difficult to isolate the effects of land reform measures from those of development programmes. It has, therefore, not been possible to undertake an inquiry spread over the entire country for an accurate assessment of the impact of land reforms on productivity in agriculture. Some of the land reform surveys sponsored by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission have referred to the effect of such measures on agricultural production, such as—

(1) Effects of Abolition of Zamindari in Hyderabad by Dr. A. M. Khusro.

(2) Effects of Land Reforms in Saurashtra by Prof. R. R. Misra.

(3) Effects of Land Reforms in West Bengal by Sarvashri S. K. Basu and Bhattacharaya.

These surveys were published some time back.

Pay Scales of Ex-Servicemen

1647. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 295 on the 12th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the pay of the remaining pensioner and non-pensioner exservicemen of 507 Army Base Workshop, Kankinarrah in the revised scales of pay has been finally fixed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The fixation of pay has been finalised in 88 cases out of the 97 cases.

(b) Details of service in respect of the remaining 9 cases are being verified by the administrative and audit authorities concerned. As soon as the required formalities have been completed these cases will also be finalised.

Production Unit for Aircraft

1648. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a production unit for aircraft in Dum Dum, West Bengal;

(b) whether there already exists an organisation producing gliders and petrol engines and doing overhauling of engines; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such organisation under the Government exists in Dum Dum.

(c) No need to establish such a production unit at Dum Dum has been felt.

टैंकों का निर्माण

१६४९. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में टैंकों के निर्माण के लिये फ्रांसीसी प्रस्ताव आया है और वहां के विशेषज्ञ शीघ्र ही दिल्ली आने वाले हैं ;

(ख) भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इसके निर्माण में लगभग कितना रुपया लग जायेगा, इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी होगी और उपरोक्त कारखाने के निर्माण की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) टैंक की लागत, सम्बद्ध विदेशीय मुद्रा इत्यादि का गणन, फ्रांसीसी दल से बातचीत के दौरान में किया जाएगा । यह आधार-सामग्री प्राप्य होने पर ही कोई निश्चय किया जाएगा ।

रासायनिक उद्योगों के मजदूर

१६५०. **श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह :**
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केमिकल कारखानों में जहरीली गैस के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं से मजदूरों के बचाव के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उप मंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) केमिकल कारखानों में जहरीली गैस के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं से मजदूरों के बचाव के लिए कारखाना अधिनियम १९४८ और उसके अधीन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) कारखाना अधिनियम १९४८ के अधीन केमिकल कारखानों के लिए आदर्श नियम बनाए गए थे और उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को अनुपालन के लिए भेज दिया गया था । ९ राज्य सरकारें इन नियमों का आवश्यक संशोधनों सहित अनुपालन कर रही हैं । इन नियमों में गृह-व्यवस्था; खाद्य संग्रहण; रासायनिक पदार्थों के अनुचित प्रयोग पर रोक; औजारों के परीक्षण; रासायनिक पदार्थों को पैक करने और उनके संग्रहण व परिवहन; आग से बचाव; विस्फोट-क्षतिमय; गैस, वाष्प, धुआं या धूल, संक्षारक या विषैले पदार्थों से क्षतिमय; व्यक्तियों के इलाज; वैयक्तिक संरक्षी उपकरण; बचाव के साधन; डाक्टरी परीक्षा आदि की व्यवस्था है ।

Transmitter for Calcutta

1651. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any made in negotiations by Information and Broadcasting Ministry with Voice of America for a powerful transmitter set at Calcutta; and

(b) who has been entrusted with the negotiations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Discussions are still going on with the U.S. Embassy.

(b) Foreign Secretary has been entrusted with the negotiations.

पारपत्र कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१६५२ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
श्री रामेश्वर नन्द :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ स्थित प्रादेशिक पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या इन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए हिन्दी ज्ञाता कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है तथा उन्हें हिन्दी टाइपराइटर दे दिए गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

Army Medical Corps

1653. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1882 on the 15th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether decisions have been taken on the representations received from L.M.S. Doctors; and

(b) whether licentiate qualifications included in Part I of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 have been recognised for grant of Commission in the Army Medical Corps?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Licentiate qualifications included in Part I of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, have not been recognised for grant of Commissions in the Army Medical Corps. No change in this regard is envisaged at present.

Gnat Jet Fighters

1654. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of the Gnat Jet fighters by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited has considerably declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The production of Gnat aircraft was slowed down to accommodate certain essential modifications.

(c) The Government are assisting the Hindustan Aircraft Limited in every possible way to get the modifications completed and are keeping a continuous watch over the progress being made in this regard.

Military Training School in Orissa

1655. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a military training school in Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rent Arrears of Military Lands

1656. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy arrears of rents in respect of military lands are outstanding;

(b) the amounts of arrears on the 31st March, 1962 and 31st March, 1963 and what percentage they bear to the total collections made during these years; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the working of the Department concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

(c) No.

'Tribunal Superior' for Pondicherry

1657. Shri Umanath: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the "Tribunal Superior" of Pondicherry as the High Court of Pondicherry and to appoint a Judicial Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government are examining a proposal for the establishment of a Judicial Commissioner's Court in Pondicherry. The matter is still under consideration.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme for Textile Industry

1658. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a technical committee will be appointed to find out the capacity of the textile industry to pay if the contribution under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is increased from 6¼ to 8 per cent; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No. Under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, the Central Government is required to make such enquiry as it deems fit before applying the enhanced rate of contribution at 8 per cent to any establishment or class of establishments. Investigation by a technical committee has proved in the past to be dilatory and expensive. Of course, the capacity of the Textile Industry to pay contribution at the enhanced rate will be ascertained before it is raised from 6¼ to 8 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

Miners' Hostel at Gorakhpur

1659. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee is being constituted to go into the condition of miners' hostels where Gorakhpur labour is accommodated; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the names of the members of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes. A Committee has been constituted.

(b) The terms of reference and names of the members of the Committee are as follows:—

Terms of Reference:

(i) To frame detailed proposals to enable the Government of India to take over the existing Miners Hostels and to administer them through the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and also to set up and administer similarly new hostels as and when necessary.

(ii) To examine the old system of repatriation of Gorakhpuri Labour and to suggest ways and means of ensuring that these workers who want permanent absorption are not repatriated and that no distinction is made in this respect between workers.

(iii) To examine how the level of employment of persons recruited through Gorakhpur Depot can be secured and maintained.

(iv) To examine the existing system of miners' gang sirdars (as distinct from equalified mining sirdars required to be appointed under the Coal Mines Regulations) in the Coal Mining Industry, and to recommend what, if any, changes are considered necessary in the system.

Names of Members:

Chairman

Shri R. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Members

Representatives of Colliery Owners—

Shri R. Lall, Indian Mining Association.

Shri D. C. Singhi, Indian Mining Federation.

Shri L. J. Pathak, Indian Colliery Owners Association.

Shri F. Mcneil, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Mining Association.

Representatives of Colliery Workers—

Shri R. N. Sharma, M.L.A., I.N.T.U.C.

Dr. (Mrs.) Seeta Parmanand, M.P., —INTUC.

Shri T. B. Vithalrao, AITUC.

Shri S. K. Rudra, HMS.

Shri S. K. Rudra, HMS.
fare Commissioner, Dhanbad.

Secretary.

Shri R. C. Saksena, Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

चीनी वायुयान द्वारा भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण

१६६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री १६ अगस्त, १६६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत ६ मई, १६६३ को जो चीनी वायुयान भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण करके साठ मील तक घुस आया था, वह किस स्थान तक भारतीय सीमा में आया था ; और

(ख) वह चीनी वायुयान कितनी देर तक भारतीय सीमा के अन्दर रहा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). अतिक्रमण के सरकार को प्राप्य विस्तरण, वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय के पत्र दिनांक २१ मई, १६६३ में दिए गए हैं, जो १६ अगस्त, १६६३ को लोक सभा पटल पर रखे गए; वाईट पेपर संख्या ६ के पृष्ठों ७५ तथा ७६ पर छापा गया है।

Sainik School in Assam

1661. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sainik School is functioning at present in Assam; and

(b) if not, the steps taken for its early establishment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam have agreed to set up a Sainik School in their State and the siting of the school and working out of other details have been entrusted by the State Government to a special committee set up for this purpose.

Defence Science Laboratory

1662. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Science Laboratory has been working on the problem of supplying oxygen to the service personnel at high altitude in substitution of the existing conventional cumbersome methods; and

(b) if so, the progress made thereunder?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of Chemical Source of supply of oxygen, for the use of service personnel at high altitudes is being investigated at Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi. Operating conditions are being established with different chemicals as source of oxygen.

Amounts Surrendered by Ministry of Defence

1663. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts surrendered by his Ministry as unspent and as lapsed at the close of every financial year since 1957-58; and

(b) the reasons in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1684/63].

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Reported review of oil policy by Government

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported review of its oil policy by the Government to permit private oil refineries to expand their capacity".

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): I am glad to have this opportunity to explain the oil policy of Government to the House.

2. While reappraising the situation relating to the supply and demand of petroleum products following the conditions created by the emergency, Government took a decision in the beginning of January 1963 to expand the capacities of the public sector refineries at Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali by the end of the Third Plan period. Government also decided to permit a marginal expansion of 0.4 million tons in the private sector refineries and to set up a new refinery with a capacity of 2.5 million tons at Cochin availing of the offer made by Messrs. Phillips Petroleum Co. for a participatory project with Government holding 51 per cent shares. While examining the question of putting up another refinery in the South, and in the context of proposals for expansion of the private sector refineries, it was felt that before taking a decision, the matter should be referred to the Planning Commission to consider all the aspects of the problem including the likely additional demand for petroleum products and the best way of meeting it.

3. In this connection, I would like to refer to the reply given by my predecessor in office, Shri K. D. Malaviya, to Starred Question No. 140 of 27th February, 1963. Answering the question regarding permission for expansion of private oil companies, he stated as follows:

> "The private sector refineries have already been permitted to operate at the maximum capacities available with them, which are in excess of licensed capacities. As regards their proposal for substantial expansion, all aspects of the problem including the likely additional demand for petroleum products and the best way of meeting it are under consideration."

4. The Planning Commission is engaged in the examination of this question and in the evaluation of the product demands in the various regional areas. The possibility of new refineries being established in the Madras and Calcutta areas, as also expansion of the Cochin refinery by one million tons are kept in view as these capacities may be required to meet the demands of those areas. Detailed information is being collected to assess surpluses/deficits in petroleum products that might arise in the various regions up to 1966 and

thereafter upto 1971. These details are being worked out by the Indian Refineries Limited in consultation with the Institute of Petroleum. It will be time for Government to take a decision on all these issues after the results of these studies are made available.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If Government does not want to change its oil policy, may I know whether it has examined the question whether the refineries in the public sector are in a position to fulfil the increasing demands, before giving permission for expansion to the oil refineries in the private sector?

Shri Alagesan: As I mentioned in my statement, the capacities that will be available in the public sector refineries and the production in the private sector in relation to the demands that will arise in the various regions are at present under examination.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): In view of the fact that in the distributing zone of the Bombay refineries, the likely consumption of petroleum products even at the end of the Third Plan will be less than the present production capacity of 7·45 million tons per annum, will not the expansion of the production of the Bombay refineries to 10 million tons, which is the present proposal, . . .

Mr. Speaker: The supplementaries should not be read from written manuscripts.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know if the expansion under consideration will not encroach upon the business of the public sector in the north and south of Bombay Zone?

Shri Alagesan: We have two private refineries in Bombay and the public sector refinery is going to come up at Koyali. The total demand that will arise from that region is under study by the Indian Institute of Petroleum. This is a very relevant matter. When, the question of expansion is considered, it will be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We could not follow his answer. He is mumbling something.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He might kindly give the answer again, and a little more distinctly. I could hear him but I do not know if there is some defect in the loudspeaker there. He is quite young and can speak more loudly.

Shri Alagesan: I said that there are two private sector refineries in Bombay and the public sector refinery at Koyali is going to come up. The production of these three refineries will be taken into consideration. The demand that will arise in that region, namely, the western region, is under study by the Indian Institute of Petroleum. These two things are related and will be taken into consideration.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सन १९६५-६६ के अन्त तक सरकार को तेल की कितनी आवश्यकता होगी, और उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या सोच रही है ? जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं उन को प्रोत्साहित करने से क्या सरकार का काम चल जायेगा या सरकारी कम्पनियों को प्रोत्साहन देने से काम चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: What will be the requirement by the end of 1965-66?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : उसूल तो यह है कि यह बात देखी जाती है कि कितनी हमारी जरूरत होगी । जाहिर है, हम चाहते हैं कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो हम पब्लिक सेक्टर की रिफाइनरीज से उसे पूरा करें। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर रिफाइनरीज उतनी हो जायें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर दब जाये । लेकिन इस बात पर भी

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु]

गौर करना है कि कितनी जरूरत होगी और कितना हम पैदा कर सकते हैं । उस वक्त यह तय हो सकता है कि हम और क्या तरीका निकालें, उस को पूरा करने का ।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि तेल साफ करने वाले गैर-सरकारी कारखाने जो इस वक्त देश में चल रहे हैं उन के कारण करीब ११ करोड़ रु० प्रतिवर्ष की विदेशी मुद्रा का घाटा होता है, और अब, उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने के बाद, इस विदेशी मुद्रा का घाटा १५ करोड़ रु० प्रति वर्ष हो जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई और इजाजत नहीं दी गई है, मालूम नहीं किस का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): The hon. Minister stated just now that in January 1963 permission was accorded to expand private sector capacity by 0·4 million ton. What is the reason that prompted the Government at this late stage to accord sanction for expansion to the private sector?

Shri Alagesan: This question of marginal expansion was considered in the context of the emergency that has arisen. Moreover, it was possible for the refineries to attain this marginal capacity without much of capital investment or any other commitment. So, it was thought advisable to permit these refineries to go up to that limit.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Is it not a fact that these private sector refineries are today working at double their original sanctioned capacity? If so, before they were allowed to increase their capacity, were the special concessions which were allowed to them withdrawn or curtailed; if not, may I know why not?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Quite right.

Shri Alagesan: It is true that the present capacity of these refineries is almost double their original sanctioned capacity under the agreement. While these capacities were sanctioned, permitted or recognised, certain concessions which these refineries enjoyed, namely, duty concession etc., were allowed to be concelled, or were not insisted upon. But I would like to say that though these refineries were allowed to expand, the production of these products was needed in the country. Suppose, we had not had these various products, we would have had to import them which would have meant a larger out-go of foreign exchange.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): The hon. Minister has said that the question of further expansion in the private sector refineries has been referred to the Planning Commission. May I know when this reference to the Planning Commission was made and whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Coordination have advised the Ministry of Mines and Fuel to explore the optimum possible expansion in the private sector refineries?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: And why?

Shri Alagesan: This matter, as I said, has been engaging the attention of the Planning Commission from January. They have had certain meetings also. I think, the last meeting was held in the month of May, but the studies are still going on. As far as the capacities are concerned, we have to take into account the production that will be there in the public sector refineries and nothing should be done to harm the public sector refineries.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या यह सच है कि चार लाख टन एक्सपांशन के बाद भी

बर्मा शैल और कालटैक्स रिफाइनरीज ने और आगे एक्सपांशन के लिए सरकार को एप्रोच किया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है, और यदि हां, तो क्या और कब ?

Mr. Speaker: Whether even after this expansion, these companies have asked for further expansion of their capacities, and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government, or any decision taken.

Shri Alagesan: Even after this, two companies came up with proposals for an expansion. But that has not been agreed to because the whole question is under study.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): I would like to know if it is a fact that the Production Committee of Secretaries recommended in 1962 that efforts should be made to explore the possibility of expanding the capacities of the refineries in Bombay and Vizag. and that the existing agreement which exists with them should be changed and that these companies should be brought under the Industries Development and Regulation Act and, if so, what is the Government's decision on it.

Shri Alagesan: With reference to the cancellation of the agreement, the Government has been negotiating with these companies. As I said, certain parts of the agreement, by way of concessions, have already been given up. We are negotiating with these companies so that the whole agreement will be given up and they will be brought under the Industries Development and Regulation Act.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I draw your attention to the statement of the ex-Minister of Mines and Fuel in Parliament? On 29th August, 1962, he said—I will read out only the relevant parts of it. . . .

Mr. Speaker: How long will those relevant parts be?

Shri Hem Barua: Very brief, if I am not interrupted, of course. This is what he said on the 29th August, 1962:

> "At least 51 per cent of refining capacities should be in the public sector."

Then, on 23rd January, 1963, he said:

> "These refineries have already been permitted to operate at the maximum existing capacities available with them which are in excess of the licensed capacities. As regards their proposals for substantial expansion, all aspects of the problem including the likely additional demand for petroleum products and the best way of meeting it are under consideration."

This was repeated in almost the same language, in the same words, on 27th February, 1963.

In view of the fact that the private sector refineries were allowed to expand their capacities under the auspices of the ex-Minister for Mines and Fuel, Mr. Malaviya, in contravention of the Industrial Policy Resolution and also it was under his auspices that a recommendation was made to the Planning Commission to allow the private sector refineries to expand their refining capacities, may I know whether the Government propose to deviate from this policy of fraternisation with the private sector initiated by the socialist Minister or to adopt a new policy alloting a larger share to the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: The whole question could be put only in a dozen of words.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Members questions are package questions and it is rather difficult to answer them. One gets confused at the end as to what he said in the beginning. However, what the previous Minister said—or what is quoted—is the policy we hold by today. There is no difference. That is, he

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

wants to encourage the public sector in oil and we are doing so. We are not quite sure how far he developed it. Enquiries are being made. If by that encouragement, we find that our demands are fulfilled more or less, no question arises of further permission being given to the private sector refineries to expand their production. But that is a matter being enquired into. Unless circumstances more or less compel our doing so, we do not propose to allow any expansion of the private sector refineries.

(ii) DISCOVERY OF PAKISTAN SPY RING

Shri Hem Barua: I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The discovery of a Pakistani spy ring."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before the Prime Minister makes his statement, may I know one thing from you? This calling-attention-notice has been admitted....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have also sent a notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Prime Minister going to answer the question in regard to our officials who have been declared *persona non grata* by the Pakistan Government, or is he going to deal with only this particular notice?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever notice has been admitted would be answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have given two notices. That is why I want to know.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have also given two notices.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shall I answer? There are so many Members who want to have their say.

Shri Hem Barua: They are his own people.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This morning, hon. Members may have seen reports in the press of some news which was broadcast last night from the Pakistan Radio that the Air Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan and three other members of the High Commission staff have been declared *persona non grata* by the Government of Pakistan. As a matter of fact, we have not had any intimation of this either from our High Commission in Pakistan or from the Pakistan Government.

But it would appear, and I think it is a legitimate inference, that this action on the part of the Pakistan Government is in a sense a retaliatory action to what has happened here.

What happened here was that some days ago, three Pakistan High Commission staff members, namely the personal assistant to the Air Adviser to the High Commissioner of Pakistan, the chauffeur to the Air Adviser and a peon were arrested by the Delhi police along with an Indian national on September 3rd....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What is his name?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ....about a week ago, that is, on September 3rd, when the Pakistanis were seen contacting the Indian to return certain papers said to be classified military documents. During interrogation, the Pakistan High Commission personnel admitted that the documents had been given to them by the Air Adviser who had received them earlier from the Indian national.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is that Indian national an official or a private citizen? We would like to know, because it does not appear anywhere in the press who he is. If not his name, at least his status may be disclosed.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Prime Minister finish his statement, and then hon. Members can ask their questions, if they have not been covered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let me finish this statement.

The Pakistanis were released later at night on September 3rd, on being identified by the First Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission.

The Indian national continues to be under detention.

On September 5th, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. M. J. Desai saw the Pakistan High Commissioner and told him about this incident and mentioned that the Government of India would be prosecuting the Indian national and would have to take up formally this matter of the three personnel in the Pakistan High Commission and Air Adviser involved in the espionage activities. It was suggested to the Pakistan High Commissioner that his Government might like to withdraw these four people immediately before a formal approach was made.

The Pakistan High Commissioner requested that this matter might be kept secret for five or six days and said he would immediately get instructions from his Government.

On September 7th, the personal assistant to the Air Adviser, the chauffeur and the peon left for Pakistan. The Pakistan High Commission gave intimation of their departure to the Ministry of External Affairs.

On Sunday, the Pakistan High Commissioner saw the Foreign Secretary and requested him that some consignment which his Air Adviser had ordered from abroad might, when received, be released to the Pakistan High Commission to enable him to send it to the Air Adviser who who would not be in Delhi when they were received.

As regards the question of the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, about the Indian national, he is an officer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Of your Ministry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. not in External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Ranga: Not Home?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which Ministry?

Shri Nath Pai: We would like to know the name of the Ministry. It does not leak out any secret.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Defence Ministry.

Shri Ranga: Why keep the name so secret?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. The mater will probably be coming up before the court; then hon. Members will know his name. I hesitate to give it at the present moment; it will be coming soon anyhow.

Shri Ranga: At least you could have disclosed his rank.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Rank? Pilot Officer.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Let us have the name.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He has given a statement confessing that owing to certain pressures on him, family pressures, stress of circumstances, he unfortunately fell into this....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Trap.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ....and he greatly regrets it, but he fell into it.

Shri Nath Pai: He has committed treason during emergency. Do not show any mercy to him.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri Nath Pai: Our views must be known. We have been too lenient towards spies in the past.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is for the courts to decide.

Shri Ranga: Long before the courts consider it, he has already been detained. What is it that prevents the Prime Minister from telling this House the name of this 'precious' gentleman?

Mr. Speaker: He does not have the name now.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is the case before a court martial or a civil court?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Civil court.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rose—

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में हमारा नाम भी था। इस वक्तव्य को हिन्दी में भी सुना दिया जाये, ताकि हमें भी पता चले।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this gentleman has any connection with the spy ring that has been....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Nath Pai has put a question. Shri Ranga has asked a question.

Mr. Speaker: I will give an opportunity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been also in Calcutta a certain person arrested for alleged espionage. His name is Azizul Islam, though he went about under the name of 'A. K. Mukerjee'. Apparently, there is no connection between that and this. Here it was rather a simple case—simple ordinarily—of handing over some papers, secret, classified information, to the Pakistan officials. There, this gentleman, Azizul Islam, has been interrogated and the inquiry is proceeding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the film stars in Bombay?

Shri Hem Barua: This incident of Pakistani espionage was dicovered on September 3, but the news was suppressed from the press and public till the 8th evening, thus giving not only a handle, a breathing time, but also an opportunity, to Pakistan to fabricate counter-charges of espionage against us. I am sorry to say that this is not the first time that such an incident has occurred. On a previous occasion, the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong....

Mr. Speaker: Not all that.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very important. Our country is going to dogs...

Mr. Speaker: We have the question.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakitan stationed in Shillong, Assam, was involved in collusion with hostile Nagas, but then the news was suppressed, which gave an opportunity to Pakistan to expel some of our diplomatic personnel from the Dacca High Commission. These are the instances. In view of this, why it is that the Government suppressed the news of such an important matter from our press and public, and thus gave a handle to our enemy to calumnise us, because the incident mentioned by Pakistan is not a real incident? Government stands accused.

Shri Ranga: We go on obliging the enemy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot remember about the other incident that the hon. Member has referred to, but there is no question of suppressing. Even when action is taken in

such matters, two or three days elapse before we get further particulars, reports etc. Statements were being taken, and in this particular matter we were asked particularly by the Pakistan High Commissioner to allow him four or five days. Pakistan took some retaliatory action, but it does not make much difference whether it took it two days before or two days after. If they wanted to take it, they would have taken it day after tomorrow instead of yesterday.

Shri Hem Barua: Do not forget that their news came much earlier than the news which we disclosed to our press in Delhi. They got breathing time and an opportunity to calumnise us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They got breathing time. They were, of course, informed. They were informon 3rd September. The hon. Member can call it breathing time. It was deliberately done. They were informed of it, and because of that they took some action against one or two of our persons. They would have done that two or three days later.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to emphasize perhaps is that if the public had known this news immediately after it had happened, perhaps the second thoughts of Pakistan would not have misguided anybody into an impression that really there was something on that side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the newspapers I find:

> "All the three persons were arrested by Delhi police along with an Indian national on Sept. 3 when the Pakistanis were seen contacting the Indian to return certain papers said to be classified military documents. During interrogation, they admitted that the documents had been given to them by the Air Adviser ..."

I want to know whether these documents were secret military documents concerning Kashmir, and whether this particular army officer has been put under arrest by the Military court or court martial.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know exactly what the documents were except that they are described as classified documents I think he is under civil arrest; I mean to say, civil courts are going to try him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the emergency, the Army Act is aways applicable even to the civilians in defence.

Mr. Speaker: The answer he has given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is true, but kindly try to educate me also. During the emergency at least, the Army Act is appliable to the civilian employees in defence. In this case he goes to the civil court and gets acquittal. Why does it not apply to him in this case?

Mr. Speaker: That reflection should not be made that he gets acquitted. The civil courts are taking cognizance of that.

He wants to know whether even in the normal course the military could not have taken action, and particularly during the emergency.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that question. As soon as he was arrested by the police, they took him into their custody, and they produced him before a magistrate. That is as far as has happened thus far.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो अफसर है जिसको हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जो जांच पड़ताल की गई है उससे क्या यह पता चलता है कि इस मामले से और भी लोग हिन्दुस्तान के, रक्षा विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक जो ब्यान उसने दिया है और जिसको मैंने देखा है, उसने इस बात का उस में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी से पहले इसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करा दीजिये, फिर मैं क्वेश्चन करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आपको इस वक्त तक कह देनी चाहिये थी । आप किसी साथी से भी पूछ सकते थे । जहां तक मैं जानता हूं आप इतनी अंग्रेजी तो समझ भी सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर कानून के तहत मुझे यह अधिकार नहीं मिलता है कि हिन्दी में अगर मेरा सवाल हो तो उसका जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही दिया जाए, तो फिर मैं किसी साथी की मदद लेने को तैयार हूं । लेकिन अगर मुझे यह अधिकार पहुंचता है तो क्यों नहीं उसी भाषा में जवाब दूं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । अभी मैंने अपनी बात पूरी नहीं की है । हम यहां पर बैठ कर सारे देश के मसाइल को सोचते हैं और उन पर बहस करते हैं । सिर्फ चंद अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग ही इस बात को सोचें और बाकी जो हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं, वे न सोचें, अगर यह कहा जाता है तो बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा । प्रधान मंत्री कोई विलायत के रहने वाले तो हैं नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें । ऐसा कोई कानूनी अधिकार मेरे पास नहीं है जिस का मुझे कम से कम इल्म हो कि मैं किसी को मजबूर कर सकता हूं कि वह एक जबान में या दूसरी जबान में ही बोले । सवाल जिस जबान में पहले माननीय सदस्य ने दिया होता है, उसी जबान में जवाब दिया जाता है । हमने एक प्रेक्टिस जरूर शुरू की है कि जिस भाषा में सवाल हो, कोशिश की जाए अगर मिनिस्टर साहब दे सकते हैं तो उसी जबान में दें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : सार तो बता दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन आदमी पकड़े गये थे और उनको पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया है । चौथा अफसर जो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का था, उसको गिरफ्तार करके हवालात में बन्द कर दिया गया है और सिविल आथोरिटीज जो हैं, वे उसकी तहकीकात कर रही हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । संविधान की धारा ३४४ के मुताबिक अंग्रेजी का घटता स्थान है और हिन्दी वहां लिखा है लेकिन मैं मातृभाषा कहूंगा, उसका बढ़ता स्थान है । इस धारा के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री को तो यहां अंग्रेजी बोलनी ही नहीं चाहिये, धारा ३४४ संविधान की जो है, उसके अनुसार .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस धारा का जो अर्थ मैं निकालता हूं वह यह है कि वह धारा मुझे किसी तरह का अधिकार नहीं देती कि मैं मजबूर करके किसी को कहूं कि आप अंग्रेजी में बोल नहीं सकते ।

श्री बागड़ी साहब सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री मेरे सवाल का जवाब हिन्दी में . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस की जरूरत नहीं है । सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं दूसरे मैम्बर साहब को बुलाऊं (*Interruption*). क्या यह बहस चलती जाएगी ? आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । मेरा एक निवेदन है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी हिन्दी में कह हैं, तो आपको क्या एतराज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी ने कहा था कि सार बता दीजिये । सार बता दिया गया है । लेकिन आप फिर भी जिद पर चलते जाते हैं । मैंने आप से कह दिया है कि मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता किसी एक भाषा में बोलने के लिए, जो कानून इस वक्त है, उसके मुताबिक ।

श्री बागड़ी : पूछ लो अगर जवाब देने को तैयार हों । मजबूर न करो ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapora): The Prime Minister mentioned about the searches at Calcutta. I want to know whether during the course of the searches it has been revealed that there are as many as eighty Pakistani agents forming a secret service gang functioning in this country and whether among the arrested persons there is one person called Arshad Farooki, nephew of Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman who was working in Bombay for the last several years and who has now been arrested. What is the reason why our intelligence could not get hold of this conspiracy before?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got any further information such as what the hon. Member has suggested the arrest of this gentleman Mr. Farooki, or the number 80. We are enquiring into it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It came in the papers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not received any information to that effect. But it is apparently a fairly wide conspiracy, and the matters are being enquired into.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : इन लोगों को जहां पनाह मिलती है, जो इनको ठहराते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई सरकार कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अगर वे जान कर ठहराते हैं और मदद देने के लिए ठहराते है तब तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई जरूर होगी। अगर लाइल्मी में करें, तब कार्रवाई की गुंजाइश दिखाई नहीं देती ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I want to know whether these members of the Pakistan High Commission staff enjoy any diplomatic privileges and immunities and, if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that espionage activities are carried on frequently under cover of diplomatic immunity and privilege and if that is so, may I know whether there is any permanent machinery being evolved for counter-intelligence and espionage to detect such things in time so that such information cannot go abroad?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely the hon. Member's idea of counter-espionage must be very peculiar; if he expects me to answer such a question; espionage and counter-espionage are definitely secret things and they lose all their force if they are published.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am speaking of our own country, to check any espionage, by counter-espionage, by another country. I am speaking of this very country, where they cannot carry on.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am telling the hon. Member that if he has such a thing, he would not shout it out. Those rules must be observed. About the other part of his question, namely, diplomatic immunity, in this case, the first man, the Air Adviser, had diplomatic privilege; not his chauffeur and the peon.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : ये तीन पाकिस्तानी जो वापिस किए गए हैं यहां से, ये ओरिजनली हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले थे या पाकिस्तान के रहने वाले थे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि उनका पुराना इतिहास क्या है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the new unholy alliance between Pakistan and China, are there reasons to believe that Pakistan and China are jointly, together, operating a spy-ring in India, and further that Pakistan is itching for a rupture of diplomatic relations as a prelude to a military offensive?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; I cannot answer this question. I have no particular information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Joint spy-ring also, you do not know?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : आज के समाचार-पत्रों में आया है कि कुछ रोज तक इस इन्फारमेशन को सीक्रेट रख कर, बाद में तीन जनों को पाकिस्तान जाने दिया । क्या यह बात सच है कि इन लोगों ने कुछ सिनेमा एक्ट्रसिस के नाम भी दिये हैं ? यदि हां, तो उसके वास्ते भी शासन कुछ इनक्वायरी कर रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको जाने क्यों दिया गया ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं कुछ समझा नहीं हूं कि क्या इनक्वायरी करें । उन्होंने नाम कुछ और दिये हैं ।

श्री बड़े : कुछ रोज के लिए इस बात को सीक्रेट रखा जाये, ऐसी विनती क्या पाकिस्तान एम्बैसी ने की थी ? उसके बाद, सीक्रेट रखने के बाद तीन जनों को पाकिस्तान भेज दिया । स्टटमेंट में क्या यह नहीं है कि और भी कुछ लोग हैं यहां जो इस में आते हैं और क्या उन्होंने सिनेमा एक्ट्रसस का नाम भी लिया था ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक मैंने स्टेटमेंट को देखा है, कोई और नाम नहीं लिए हैं । उनको जाने इसलिए दिया कि आम तौर से दस्तूर होता है कि दूसरी गवर्नमेंट को इत्तिला करें जब ऐसी बात होती है । उनको हमने इत्तिला की । यह मुनासिब समझा गया खास कर उसके लिए कि जो डिप्लोमैटिक प्रिवसूज इनज्वाय करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट उसको वापिस बुला ले या खुद जाना चाहें तो जाने दिया जाए उन्हें । जो चपड़ासी है उसकी कोई हैसियत नहीं थी । उनको जाने दिया गया और न जाने देने की कोई वजह नहीं समझी गई ।

श्री बड़े : मेरे सवाल का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है । क्या इन लोगों ने सिनेमा एक्ट्रसिस के नाम भी लिये थे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई नाम लिये हों, ऐसा मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: The Prime Minister has referred to some consignment of goods ordered from abroad by the Pakistani Air Adviser. May I know if there is any indication about the nature of the contents of this consignment?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I only stated the request that the Pakistan High Commissioner had made that a certain consignment is coming and if it comes after he has gone, he wanted permission to take that. I have no idea of the goods contained in that.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Have we lodged any protest against this action of espionage, with the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have done something more than that.

Shri Nath Pai: Apart from Pakistan's gross and vulgar breach of protocol in first announcing it on the radio before asking for the withdrawal of our diplomats, may I know, in view of the disclosures of far-flung and wide ramifications of Pakistan's espionage system as we have found in the three principal cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, whether the Government is satisfied that our intelligence system is strong enough and whether they are taking steps to

strengthen it and modernise it so far as foreign spies are concerned? So far as these Indian nationals who are ready to sell their country for anything, may I know whether Government is taking or considering taking steps which will act as a deterrent to all potential hirelings of foreign powers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member asks me if I think that our intelligence system is sufficiently strong. I think that our intelligence system is pretty good. Whether it is 100 per cent as good as it might be, it is difficult always to say. It is improving. It is a pretty good intelligence system and I think that is the view of those who have examined it, apart from ourselves.

Shri Nath Pai: From the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister on the report on NEFA operations, we have seen that our intelligence system was found lacking by those who examined it.

Mr. Speaker: It was in that connection.

Shri Nath Pai: At that time, military intelligence was carried by civil intelligence.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is quite right. He referred to a certain state of affairs and he referred partly to military intelligence. Our civil intelligence is fairly good in that particular..... (*Interruptions.*)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अपने ही देशवासियों के खिलाफ ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri Nath Pai: But the hon. Prime Minister has not answered my question about deterrent action.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants to know if we are trying to improve it. We are always trying to improve it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He asked about deterrent penalties for potential spies.

Shri Nath Pai: We have been cuddling them.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from those who commit such treason, is any action taken against our own citizens.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Action must be taken.

Mr. Speaker:....so that it might be a deterrent to other potential spies. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why this milk and water attitude? It won't do.

Mr. Speaker: That attitude should not be exhibited here.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): In view of the fact that Pakistan has definitely gained propaganda advantage by asking for time and that too orally, how long are we going to extend to them all these considerations, which they do not extend to us and give them propaganda advantage?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not see what difference it makes. It just shows—I do not know what it shows, but if we do not act according to the normal courtesies of diplomatic procedure, it does not give us any particular advantage. The only advantage it has given is they have done it 24 hours before.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कलकत्त के श्री अजीजुल इसलाम का नाम बतलाया, जिन्होंने अपना नाम बदल कर ए० के० मुकर्जी रख लिया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से उन के पास इसी तरह की कोई सूचना आई है जिस में बतालया गया है कि चौबिस परगना डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर कुछ इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस के आदमी भी इसी प्रकार की कार्रवाइयों में पकड़ गये, जिन का पाकिस्तान की सीक्रट

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पुलिस सर्विस से कुछ सम्बन्ध था ? यदि हां, तो उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, मैंने बजाते खुद ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी होगी ।

Shri Hem Barua: We have been dealing with these people too liberally.

12.45 hrs.

Re: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, we had given a calling Attention notice about goldsmiths, which you have disallowed. We are reading in the papers that there is discussion in the Congress Party that there will be certain changes made in the gold control order. Also, every day, we are finding that there is satyagraha going on in front of the Parliament House. It is a mater of law and order, which is directly under us. Therefore, I do not understand why such an important matter cannot be brought forward in the form of a Calling Attention notice in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I regret very much that a Member of the Panel has raised it here, when I am making this request again and again. I would again appeal to her just to see me. I had sent that message also. We can sit together and consider if it can be brought here. I would not have any objection to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can I convince you further than what I have done already?

Mr. Speaker: This is not the place where I should be convinced, because I have taken a decision. By simply saying that, it would not be possible for me to revise the decision. It is only in the chamber thatwe can discuss other thing that hon. Members might have in their minds.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Are we to understand then that you are holding it over?

Mr. Speaker: I am always prepared to revise it if the Members can convince me.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक अर्ज सुन लें थोड़ी सी । यह सुनारों वाला मसला बड़ा अहम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने एच और माननीय सदस्य से कहा है कि व अपने मामले को न रेज करें तो मैं आप से कैसे चहूंगा कि आप रेज करें ?

श्री बागड़ी : उन को आपने पैनेल का मेम्बर बतलाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पैनेल के मेम्बर हैं तो मैं आप को भी उतना ही जिम्मेदार समझता हूं । अब हाउस खुद समझ ले कि माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी समझते हैं या नहीं ।

12.47 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA re: COLLECTION AND CREMATION OF DEAD BODIES OF INDIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table the following correspondence exchanged between the Government of India and the Government of China regarding the collection and cremation of

dead bodies of Indian military personnel:—

(i) Memorandum dated the 13th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China.

(ii) Memorandum dated the 14th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India.

(iii) Memorandum dated the 15th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China.

(iv) Memorandum dated the 20th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1674/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1402 dated the 24th August, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1675/63].

12.49 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd September, 1963:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(2) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

12.49½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I have also to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1963.'

12.49½ hrs.

STATEMENT ON "OUR DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS"

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I propose to make a statement on our defence preparedness.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is quite long; it is nearly 12 pages.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know the wishes of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is an important thing It should be read.

Some Hon. Members: Let it be read.

Mr. Speaker: I would certainly abide by the wishes of the House. I allowed an extra Calling Attention notice today and we have already taken 50 minutes. If 13 pages are to be read, that would take another 20 minutes at least.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It would be worth-while.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : रोहतक के फ्लड के बारे में मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। वहां मिलिटरी भेजी गई है और हालत बहुत खराब है। इस लिये इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस तरह से बोले बगैर नहीं रह सकते ? आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि इस तरह दखल न दें और रुकावट न डालें ? मैंने आप से बहुत दफे कहा।

श्री बागड़ी : रुकावट नहीं डाली, मैंने तो अर्ज किया है ।।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की मंशा कभी नहीं होती यहां रुकावट डालने की, मगर असर उस का यही होता है कि रुकावट पड़ जाती है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : पब्लिसिटी कैसे मिले ?

Shri Hanumanthiya (Bangalore City): In view of the emergency, defence is the most important thing. So, it may be read.

Mr. Speaker: If the House so desires, it may be read. I was told the was not feeling well.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am feeling quite all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister should be strong.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The House has already heard the Statement that the Prime Minister made on 16th August, about the heavy concentrations of Chinese troops all along our Northern borders. There has not only been appreciable increase in the total quantum of Chinese forces in Tibet, all along our Northern borders, but the bulk of these forces is concentrated at strategic points closer to our borders than they have ever done before. There has also been a steady and constant build-up of war-like stores and maintenance supplies and considerable activity by way of construction of barracks, gun emplacements, storage dumps, roads and air-fields near our borders. As the Prime Minister mentioned, it is difficult to know the Chinese intentions, but this concentration of men and material may well be for use as a spring board for another aggressive action against India.

2. There have also been certain developments in Pakistan to which the Prime Minister referred in his Statement on 13th August. Although leaders of Pakistan are well aware that our defensive preparations are meant to safeguard security against the threat from our Northern borders they are carrying on baseless propaganda that these defensive preparations of ours are a threat to the security of Pakistan. We have also learnt recently about certain dispositions of Pakistan troops on the Assam and East Pakistan border.

3. Whether these simultaneous developments are the result of any understanding or agreement between Government of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China is best known to them. I am, however, mentioning the factual position to give the House a proper picture of the situation that this country has to face.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we have no aggressive intentions against any country and that we want to settle differences with our neighbours in a peaceful manner. So far as our border differences with China are concerned, we have, despite the crisis forced on us by Chinese aggression and massive attacks last October/November, accepted the proposals made by the six non-aligned countries

who met at Colombo as a basis for consolidation of the cease-fire so that on similar acceptance of these propasals by China, the proposals can be implemented on the ground and, in the atmosphere of peace thus restored, we can discuss the differences regarding the boundary and attempt to resolve the differences peacefully. As the Prime Minister stated, we have also indicated to the Government of the People's Republic of China that we are prepared, in case our differences cannot be resolved by direct talks and discussions, to refer the differences for settlement to the International Court of Justice at the Hague or to mutually acceptable arbitration procedures in accordance with recognised international practice. To Pakistan, the Prime Minister has again renewed the offer of a "No-war" Pact and reiterated that we want friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan and we desire to settle all our differences peacefully. In the current climate of hostility and tension, however, we have, while keeping in view our main objective of settling, when there is an appropriate climate for peaceful talks and discussions, our differences peacefully, to take necessary measures for defence of our territorial integrity against any aggressive threat, the more so, because of our experience last year of a sudden and unprovoked massive aggression by our northern neighbour.

4. The first programme of our Defence preparedness is, one of expansion of our Armed Forces. I had already informed the House that we were planning to raise six Divisions. I am happy to report to the House that in fulfilment of our programme we have raised three of them. The remaining Divisions are in the process of being raised according to a time-schedule.

5. The raising of these Divisions has meant, large-scale recruitment of Officers and other Ranks. As regards the recruitment of other Ranks. I would like to inform the House that the actual recruitment is going on according to our phased programme and I would add that our performance is more than satisfactory.

6. Since emergency, 3,175 Officers have been commissioned and about 2,677 Officers would be eligible for Commission by the end of this month. By the beginning of next year we would have commissioned more than 8000 Officers.

7. As regards recruitment of Officers for Technical Branches such as Engineering and Medical, considerable difficulties are being experienced. In respect of Medical Graduates, we have been able to recruit 40 per cent of Officers, that we would need for the period 1963-64. I must convey with regret to the House that as regards Engineering Graduates, the response has been unsatisfactory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unsatisfactory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said "Unsatisfactory".

Shri Nath Pai: During the Question Hour you said it was satisfactory?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हान : मैंने कहा था कि मैं पूरा संतुष्ट नहीं हूं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would say "generally, yes". I remember I said "yes".

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): "Generally satisfactory" you said.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About medical graduates particularly.

We have introduced a number of schemes for attracting Engineering and Medical Graduates to the Army such as:

(i) Ante-date based on length of service in civil employment.

(ii) Protection of lien, seniority, civil pay and emoluments and other service rights in

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

the case of Central Government employees. We have requested the State Governments to extend similar concessions to the State Government employees.

(iii) Government have announced that for the present 50 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class I and Class II posts in Engineering and Medical Services of the Central Government, which are to be filled in by direct recruitment, will be resreved for Graduate Engineers and Doctors commissioned in the Armed Forces during the present emergency and released later. The State Governments have also been requested to make similar reservations with regard to posts under them.

(iv) We have introduced University-entry Scheme for Engineering and Medical students. Under this Scheme provisional short-service regular commissions are granted to candidates studying in the final year of the Degree Courses of Engineering and Medical Colleges. After they qualify in the final examination they are granted short service regular commissions.

I hope with these added incentives, response for recruitment of Medical and Engineering Officers will considerably improve.

8. To sum up, the programme of recruitment and training is proceeding according to schedule except in the case of technical personnel where some difficulties are being experienced.

9. The rapid expansion of the Army has necessarily meant expansion of training facilities for Officers as well as men. In last October/November, Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun had a capacity for 1800 Officer Trainees. Today it has been expanded to take 3,200 trainees. After the emergency we had opened two Officer Training Schools at Poona and Madras with capacity for 450 Officer Trainees each. Today these have been expanded to take 1,500 Officer Trainees each. The Army School at Nowgong which is meant for giving training to the Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks, who are selected for Officer cadre, had a capacity for 230 Trainees. It is now being expanded to 650. This would enable a larger number of Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks in the Army to be trained for promotion to the Officer cadre and also make available experienced trained Officers to the Army. We have also opened a new School of Military Engineering at Baroda with a capacity of 800. The capacity of High Altitude Warfare School has also been doubled from the summer of 1963.

10. To meet the increased requirement for training for Other Ranks as many as 15 new Training Centres have been established. Simultaneously the capacity of existing Training Centres has been expanded.

11. I have mentioned to the House only a few institutions where this expansion has been carried out. In fact such expansion of training facilities has been carried out in all training establishments of the Army and the Air Force. Simultaneously, Courses have been condensed and streamlined to meet our new requirements.

12. The Army has also been working out most appropriate forms of organisation for the task entrusted to it. The formation of Infantry Divisions is being adjusted to present day require-

ments of fire power and operational flexibility. A new Central Command has been established. Certain reorganisations have also been carried out at the Army Headquarters. The Commanders at different levels have also been made aware of their responsibilities so as to ensure that the accepted chain of command functions undisturbed.

13. Before I mention some other aspects of our preparedness, I would like to inform the House of the corrective action that we have taken or which we have initiated in the light of the Enquiry into our reverses in NEFA operations. As I have mentioned many times in the past in this House, the main object of the NEFA Enquiry was to learn military lessons. I would like to assure the House that these lessons have been learnt and learnt well. We have already taken several steps in the nature of corrective action.

14. For example, regarding orientation and training in the type of war launched by China all ranks at all levels have been given information and exercises in the type of operations that might be expected if China chooses to commit aggression again. Both individual and collective battle training has been stepped up.

15. The physical fitness of troops in the areas in which they would have to work has considerably improved. With regard to acclimatization, special scientific studies have been undertaken and the process of acclimatization is being carried out according to the definite plans. Greater emphasis is being placed on physical fitness in officers at all levels and it would be an important consideration for their suitability or otherwise for assuming higher commands. Battle innoculations in realistic conditions are now part of normal training both in forward and rear areas. Due emphasis is being given to inject proper concept of mountain warfare in the higher Commanders.

16. As regards equipment it is not merely a question of providing equipment to new raisings but the whole Army has to be provided with modern weapons, ammunition and other equipment suited for moutain warfare in the context of limitation imposed by shortages of foreign exchange and of industrial capacity. I would like to inform the House that even though shortages still exist in certain items, the position regarding weapons, ammunition, equipment, clothing—including snow clothing, blankets, boots and other requirements has considerably improved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not yet adequate.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said "considerably improved." The necessary manufacturing capacity is being progressively built up in the country; at the same time research work is being carried out intensively into various problems that the troops have to face in operating at great heights.

17. I will now turn to some other aspects of Defence preparedness. Strenuous efforts are being made since last year both to improve the quality and quantity of the equipment available to the Army. The capacity to produce arms and ammunition within the country is limited even to meet our immediate needs. It was, therefore, necessary to procure equipment and ammunition from foreign sources. The House is aware of the ready response from a large number of friendly countries to our requests for assistance. Out of the assistance promised by the United States Government more than half has been received and a bulk of the remainder is expected shortly. Similarly a substantial part of the aid promised by the United Kingdom Government has been received. We have also received assistance in different forms from other countries such as U.S.S.R., Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

We are very grateful to all these countries for the timely assistance they have extended to us in our determination to build up our armed forces to preserve and fortify our freedom.

18. In some quarters it has been suggested that the equipment that is being received by us in the form of aid is not being assimilated quickly enough and made available to the troops in forward positions. I would like to assure the House that these suggestions are not correct. Before new equipment could be distributed to the formations, we had to carefully work out their logistics, we had also to undertake intensive programme of training of our troops in the use of such equipment, some of which was new to our Army. This process was by and large completed several months ago and the equipment is now reaching the troops without any loss of time.

19. I am sure the House would agree with me that in the long run we must rely on our own efforts for sustaining our Armed Forces. For this it is essential that we modernise and expand our defence industries. In this context, I would like to inform the House of the results of our efforts in three or four important directions.

20. We have paid considerable attention to step up the capacity of the existing Ordnance Factories. The present rate of production is more than double the rate of production before the emergency. In no small measure this has been possible due to the exemplary sense of patriotism shown by the workers in our Ordnance Factories by working long hours to speed up production.

We have also surveyed the plant and machinery of the existing Ordnance Factories and taken steps for replacement of old or outmoded machines wherever necessary. We have undertaken modernisation of tool rooms and improvement of material handling facilities. Some new lines of production have been established in the existing factories.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No more coffee percolators .

21. **Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The House is aware that we had undertaken production of semi-automatic rifle at the Ichapore Rifle Factory. Although efforts to develop and produce this weapon were started early in 1960, it was later on found that to meet the highest standards of performances required of such a basic weapon by the user this weapon had to be improved in several respects. I am happy to inform the House that after great deal of hard work and effort by the officers and men of the Ichapore Rifle Factory as well as many others, they have now developed a weapon which is entirely satisfactory to the user. In fact the rifle, the production of which has now started, is in some respects superior to similar weapons produced elsewhere. The development and production of this basic weapon for the Indian Army is no mean achievement.

13 hrs.

22. Our principal need is to equip the Army with lighter weapons possessing improved fire power. For achieving this end, we had planned establishment of six new Ordnance Factories with the assistance of friendly countries. We on our part have proceeded with necessary arrangements for acquisition of land, preparation of plans and estimates for constructional work, making arrangements for supply of water, power and other necessities. To speed up construction we have appointed the State Governments as agencies for execution of works. Nevertheless I am aware that progress so far has not been entirely satisfactory. This is primarily due to uncertainty in sources of supply and the types of

plant we would finally get. Just at present we have received assurance from the United States Government in respect of supply of plant required for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory. We have also very recently received assurance of financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government for plant towards another factory. Regarding the other four factories, efforts are continuing to secure assistance and if we fail to receive such assistance in full, we may have to divert our limited technical and financial resources to meet our requirements.

23. As regards the setting up of factories for production of MIG aircraft, land have been acquired and all preliminaries for obtaining power, water and provision of facilities for training of technical personnel, railway sidings have reached an advanced stage. The factories are being set up in collaboration with Soviet specialists. As the House is aware we have also suggested certain improvements in the MIG 21 Plane to suit our requirements.

24. There are other fields of Defence Production where we are going ahead with expansion and modernisation. I am conscious of the need for expedition in this field and my efforts are directed towards that end.

25. Maintenance of our Armed Forces in forward areas calls for development of modes and means of communication. The programme of building up land communications in these areas has been directed towards meeting the high priority demands of the Armed Forces. Most of these roads are being constructed by the Border Roads Development Board. Till the beginning of June 1963 this Organisation had carried out formation cutting of nearly 1600 miles, developed land communication of over 600 miles and done survey and reconnaissance of about 2700 miles. The Board has recently approved a programme which envisages construction of 3000 miles of new roads, improvement and maintenance of 3000 miles of existing roads and surfacing of about 300 miles. I was happy that some Members of this House found it possible to visit Border areas and see for themselves some of the work which is being done in this direction.

26. At present our formations in forward areas rely to a considerable extent on the airlift offered by the IAF. If I could show the Honourable Members some of the airfields and dropping zones where they have operated this House would share my admiration, for the initiative and courage that these young men of the IAF have displayed in the performance of their tasks; they have not been deterred by the weather, terrain or the other difficulties that they have had to face.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We would like to see NEFA also.

27. **Shri Y. B. Chavan:** To logistically support our establishments in border areas we have been able to considerably augment our transport fleet by obtaining additional aircraft from the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Canada. In November last, the United States Government generously offered us the services of a transport squadron of C-130 Planes. The dedicated manner in which the crews accompanying these planes carried out airlift of men, equipment and provisions needs to be specially mentioned. With the improvement in our logistics and our own airlift capacity it has now been possible to agree to the withdrawal of this squadron.

28. I have tried to place before the House an account of preparations that we are making to meet any threat of aggression on our borders. We are pushing ahead with expansion of Armed Forces, expansion of their training facilities, modernisation of their equipment and re-fitting them to step up their operational efficiency. To support the expanded Armed Forces we have undertaken a programme of modernisation and expan-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

sion of Defence Industries and creation of new porduction potential. This is a heavy task notwithstanding the assistance that we have received from friendly countries and the House would appreciate the limitations within which we have to pursue our programme. I would like to assure the House that measures to strengthen our defences will be pursued with vigour and steadfastness. We are fully conscious of the sacrifices being made by the people of this country to make these measures a success.

29. Finally I would like to add that an important aspect of our Defence preparedness is the building up of morale. During the last few months I have visited our troops—both the Army and the Air Force—in various sectors of forward areas. Our Jawans are stationed in most difficult terrain and are living in most inhospitable climate. Our airmen are performing hazardous tasks. It was a matter of pride for me that wherever I went I found them energetic, confident and working with unshakable resolve and determination. All that we are doing here, is to strengthen the hands of that resolute JAWAN who is standing a lonely vigil on our snow-covered borders and who would face the brunt of attack if there is any aggression. It will be a source of great encouragement and strength for him to know that his countrymen are doing everything possible to strengthen his hands and 'will' to fight.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is being done about the fifth columnists?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any clarifications are needed at this moment.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Only one piece of information.

Mr. Speaker: We have had that long statement read at this moment. We will be having some opportunities for referring to it, not only on one occasion but on more than one occasion. It is not proper that at this moment we should spend more time or discuss or debate it. Therefore I would request hon. Members just to restrain themselves from that temptation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will copies be made available to Members?

Mr. Speaker: I will have copies circulated to every hon. Member so that hon. Members might study it.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I appreciate what you have said. I do not want any debate now. I agree with you. But I do not want to have to put questions later on when the NEFA question or any of the other questions come up for discussion. Speaking for myself I cannot here and now say that what he said can be accepted by me because I do not have the necessary information with me. Therefore I would only like to know one thing. Some time back we were told that the retired Generals, Thorat, Thimayya and Rajendrasinhji and one or two others, have come to be associated with the hon. Defence Minister and the Chief of Army Staff as advisers. So, I would like to know whether they had been consulted while this statement was being prepared and after it was prepared.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that has anything to do here. At this moment that should not arise. That is a different thing altogether. He can certainly know it from the hon. Minister and I hope the hon. Minister will convey that information to him.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to ask any question or seek any clarification, though I wanted to ask many, in view of your directive, but since

this is a very new convention you would allow us to express our reaction. We very much welcome this step which the new Defence Minister has taken in making a beginning in taking this House into confidence on these matters. I do not say that we are satisfied with all that he has had to say, but we are glad to see that at least an opening has been made.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: I will complete the sentence.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Nath Pai: Do we become an audience? Do we not react to things?

Mr. Speaker: But reactions can be given when the opportunity comes.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a new thing.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai should not get angry at this.

Shri Nath Pai: I want healthy conventions to be established in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Should I allow these reactions to be expressed by every hon. Member?

Shri Nath Pai: No, not all, but to some.

Mr. Speaker: Would it be feasible?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would also like to express my reaction . . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The Congress Members are more impatient. What shall I do?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They get an opportunity every time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You always give them an opportunity. But you do not give us an opportunity . . . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They raise points of order and get up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी का यह जो वक्तव्य है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । इसकी हमें भी हिन्दी में कापी मिलनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा साहब क्या चाहते हैं ? उन्होंने तीन चार रिफ्लैक-शेंज एक बाद एक मुझ पर कास्ट कर दी हैं । मैं उनको वक्त देता हूं । He is probably the hon. Member who gets most of the opportunities in this House and then he complains.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I sent 'calling attention' notice on that, but you did not call me. Secondly, I wanted to know what efforts are being made to curb down the activities of the fifth columnists in all the border States where they are gaining strength and momentum.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant to the statement. I would not allow it at the moment.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In view of the great importance of electronics in modern warfare, what is being done in Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, to help our war effort?

Mr. Speaker: That could be discussed when we take up other things.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

13.16 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS ETC. AND FOOD POLICY—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the follow-

[Mr. Speaker.]

ing motions moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Yashpal Singh respectively on the 5th September, 1963, namely:—

(1) "That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country."

(2) That the food policy of the Government of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How many hours more?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours and 30 minutes have been exhausted and 2 hours and 30 minutes remain.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, more time be allotted for this.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If the House wants more time, we are prepared to give it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: You should give an opportunity to other hon. Members to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, the motions before the House are about the food production in the country as also the rise in prices of foodgrains. This is a very important question that is engaging the attention not only of this House but also of the country. Often and again it has been the practice of hon. Members of the Opposition party to allow agitations to grow saying that there is an enormous increase in the prices of foodgrains and that the people are very much hit.

13.18 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

Even for one moment I do not dispute the fact that there has been a rise in the prices of foodgrains, but the rise in the prices of foodgrains is also interlinked with the production of foodgrains and other commodities in our country. We should not take it as two things running counter to each other. We must find a way out and see that the food production plans in the country and the rise in prices of foodgrains are taken in a very co-ordinated way. We must find every possible means to see that food production goes up in the country and the farmer gets a better price.

I would like to bring to your notice that in this country nearly 80 per cent of the population lives in the villages and their profession is agriculture. We do not want that 80 per cent of our population should be penalised for the sake of the 20 per cent or less of the population living in cities and working in the industrial areas. But at the same time we do not want that this 20 per cent of the population should suffer and should get less so far as their amenities are concerned. But we should not think in a particular way of penalising a large section of the population for the sake of a small section of the population.

I would say in this connection what I have said earlier that food production cannot be divorced from the rise in prices of foodgrains. Then, what are the ways, the methods and the schemes that are being adopted by this Government in order to raise the food production in this country? It is interesting to know that the per-acre output of an ordinary farmer in our country is the lowest in the world, whereas the per-acre output of a progressive farmer in our country is one of the highest in the world. These are the two paradoxical things and we should know the reason why an ordi-

nary agriculturist is not able to raise the per-acre yield in this country. In spite of our spending thousands of crores of rupees on irrigation and power and agriculture and community development, we are still lagging behind so far as the per-acre output of a farmer is concerned. This is the basic reason. Unless this basic difficulty is properly solved, the farmer will not be able to raise the food production in this country.

I would like to quote the words f Mr. A. D. Pandit, Special Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Ministry regarding the difficulties that are being encountered in this country. Before coming to that, in this connection I would point out that an ordinary farmer in this country is lacking in so many things and is being disabled with so many disadvantages. Firstly, it is the lack of financial resources. Then, he is lacking in scientific know-how which he is not able to obtain for increasing the agricultural production. He is not able to get the necessary improved implements at a reasonable price and also better seeds and fertilisers in time. These are the main factors that are coming in the way of better production in this country. More so, by speaking about the scientific research that has been made in this country, Mr. A. D. Pandit has said this:

> "much of the research is not oriented to the practical problems of the farmer. We have, for example, 4000 seed stations and a number of other experimental stations for different crops. Only routine experiments on different levels of fertilisers, some of them carried out without adequate regard to scientific principles, as has been noted by some knowledgeable impartial observers, has been a feature of many of these experimental stations." He said it was unfortunate that even the meagre resources they had earmarked for farm research were not properly utilised. The output in the Government farms, he said, was "such as to lead to a loss of confidence of farmers in our scientific methods and agricultural scientists."

These are the remarks made by no less a person than Mr. A. D. Pandit, Special Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It shows how our plans for food production have not been properly based. So, we have to go to the root cause of these things. Unless we are able to provide to an ordinary farmer in this country the requisites that are needed, that is, better finance, technical know-how, improved seeds, ready supply of fertilisers and improved implements—these are the four or five basic things—the food production in the country will not go up and unless the food production in the country goes up, the rise in prices also will not come down.

I have several times stated on the floor of the House that the Indian agriculturist, though conservative in outlook, is the most hard-working and enterprising individual. He has been tied down by so many disabilities from which he is not able to come out. That is the reason why in spite of our spending thousands of crores of rupees for agricultural plans, for increasing the agricultural production in the country, the per-acre output has not been commensurate with the amount of money that we have been spending in this country. So, I am now happy to see that the Government has at least made a serious effort to bring in a coordination so far as the food production plans of the country are concerned. Their first step has been that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation and Irrigation and Power, to the extent it is applicable to food production plans, have been placed together and I am happy to see that Shri Swaran Singh who is a man of imagination and who takes things in a serious way has been put in-charge of this Ministry and I am sure, under his stewardship, there will be coordination between the different Ministries that are responsible in the matter of increasing agricultural production in the country. I

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

would like to point out in this connection that he should also use his good offices to see that in the States also the Department of Agriculture is streamlined and such an effort as is being made here is also applied in the States.

Very often, it has been the hue and cry of a few individuals who have got a powerful forum through the press and the platform in urban cities, to say that the prices have gone up. But they do not see the other side of the picture. Compared to the agricultural cost that had been prevailing some years back, we see that the agricultural cost now has gone up many-fold and the rise in price is not at all comparable to the cost of production that has gone up. So, it is most unreasonable, uncharitable, to say that the farmers, the people, who are producing food in the country have been very avaricious and that they are robbing the earnings of the urban population. We should take a clear picture. We should have a complete picture of the agricultural production in this country. Unless we have a complete picture before us, unless we have that producer-oriented plan before us, unless we increase the food production in the country by applying scientific methods and come to the rescue of the lowest of the low, the smaller farmer who by the process of fragmentation is having uneconomic holdings in the country, we cannot achieve anything. If necessary, we should devise a straight-cut method and we must give up the red-tape method and see that the aid or the scientific knowledge that is going to be given to the people goes straight to the farmer so that he is able to increase the food production in the country.

In this connection, I would also like to mention to the hon. Minister that the cooperative institutions have got a major role to play. But in our anxiety to show that the entire area is being covered by cooperative institutions, we forget the simple fact that there should be ready credit available to the farmers. When the cooperative institution is started, we must have a ready plan to strengthen, to sustain, the cooperative so that they may give ready credit to the farmer. In that case, the village production plans play a major part. Very recently also the Planning Minister, while Mr. Nanda was the Planning Minister, has agreed that they were not able to prepare plans from the bottom so far as agricultural production is concerned. Now the Government should concentrate their attention on this and see that village production plans are prepared and we must provide all the facilities that are required for an ordinary farmer to increase the per-acre output. We should not go in for extensive cultivation; rather we should concentrate on intensive cultivation in this country in order to raise the food production.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : सभानेत्री महोदय, आज हम जिन दो विषयों पर विचार कर रहे हैं उनका एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध है। आज भारत की खाद्य समस्या और रोजमर्रा के उपयोग की चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दाम, ये दो समस्यायें हमारे सामने हैं।

पहले तो मैं भारत सरकार की खाद्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि हमारी मौजूदा सरकार के आते ही खाद्य समस्या आरम्भ हो गयी। अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें तो यह कहना सही होगा कि यह खाद्य समस्या का गोलमाल और अब तक इसे सुचारु रूप से न चला सकने की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस सरकार की है और इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि खाद्य उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आंकड़े भारत सरकार के पास आते हैं वे वास्तविक उत्पादन पर आधारित नहीं होते। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि जिन आंकड़ों के आधार पर स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं और यह दिखलाया जाता है कि खाद्य उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हो

रही है वे आंकड़े बिल्कुल निराधार होते हैं। इन आंकड़ों का आरम्भ इस प्रकार होता है कि तहसीलदार या जिलाधीश गांव के पटवारी को यह आदेश देते हैं कि ये आंकड़े इतने समय के अन्दर तैयार हो जाने चाहिएं। वह अपने घर बैठ कर खसरे में जो फसलों का इन्दराज होता है उसी के आधार पर आंकड़े भर कर भेज देता है। और वे ही आंकड़े जिले के बाद राज्य सरकार को और राज्य सरकार के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिये जाते हैं। जहां तक आंकड़ों का और खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, यह तो हमारे स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के साथ ही, बल्कि उससे पूर्व से ही जब कि प्राविजनल गवर्नमेंट बनी थी, एक गम्भीर मसला हो गया है। इन आंकड़ों को गलत मानने के लिए मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जिस समय स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री थे और खाद्य पदार्थों पर से कंट्रोल हटाना चाहते थे तो यह आवाज उठी थी कि यदि ऐसा किया गया तो शहरों के रहने वाले हजारों और करोड़ों लोग भूखों मर जायेंगे। लेकिन रफी साहब ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कंट्रोल हटा दिया लेकिन उसका परिणाम अच्छा ही हुआ और कोई भी भूखों नहीं मरा। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार ने अपनी खाद्य नीति गलत आंकड़ों के आधार पर निर्धारित की है और इस काम के लिए कर्मचारियों की एक बड़ी फौज रखी गयी है।

क्या कारण है कि जब देश में पचासी प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या कृषकों की है फिर भी देश आज आजादी प्राप्त होने के १६ साल बाद भी अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता? यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है और ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, ये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्द हैं। अभी पंजाब के दौरे में उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा था कि मुझे इस बात की लज्जा है कि अब भी हम को अन्न बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। और हमारा देश इस काबिल नहीं है कि हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये अन्न पैदा कर सके।

इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह कि कृषकों को वे सुविधायें जिनसे उनका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है नहीं दी जा रही हैं।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि इससे उत्पादन बढ़ा है। एक मर्तबा बहुत पैसा खर्च करके रूरल क्रैडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट आयी, उसके बाद मेहता जी की रिपोर्ट आयी और इनपर विचार किया गया। हम प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के द्वारा ऋण तो कृषकों को देते हैं पर उनके उत्पादन की बिक्री की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती और इस कारण उनको उचित दाम नहीं मिल पाता। चुनांचे एक स्कीम यह आयी कि मार्केटिंग को क्रेडिट के साथ लिंक किया जाए। लेकिन मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव यह है, क्योंकि मैं दस बरस से डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोआपरेटिव बैंक का प्रबन्ध-संचालक हूं, कि इस स्कीम द्वारा कृषक को मार्केटिंग की सुविधा नहीं मिली बल्कि जो पहले से मध्य श्रेणी के लोग मौजूद थे उन में एक यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी और मध्य श्रेणी की संस्था बन गयी। मार्केटिंग में यह दिखलाया गया कि जो भी उत्पादन एक सहकारी समिति के सदस्य का हो उसको वह मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी को दे और उसके द्वारा उसका उत्पादन खरीदा जाएगा। परन्तु होता यह है कि उन कृषकों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलतीं। मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज ज्यादातर तहसील के सेंटर पर होती हैं और कृषक लोग वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और होता यह है कि चूंकि कानून अनिवार्य तौर पर यह बना दिया गया है कि उनका उत्पादन ऐसी समितियों में जाए, इसलिए कागज पर उस को दिखला देते हैं कि हमने उत्पादन को डील किया और एक रुपया नौ आना सैकड़ा का कमीशन उन से चार्ज किया जाता है। तो इन मार्केटिंग

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

समितियों से प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के जो कृषक मेम्बर हैं उनको कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिला परन्तु उन के ऊपर एक रुपया नौ आना सैकड़ा ब्याज बढ़ा दिया गया ।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है । अभी जो व्यवस्था है सहकारी समितियों की उनके अनुसार जो रुपया कृषकों को उधार दिया जाता है उस पर उनको साढ़े नौ या पौने दस प्रतिशत ब्याज देना पड़ता है । उसका कारण यह है कि दो पर सेंट में तो कर्जा प्रान्तीय बैंक को रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है, फिर वह सेंट्रल बैंक्स को देते हैं और प्राइमरी मेम्बर तक पहुंचते पहुंचते वह ब्याज साढ़े नौ प्रतिशत हो जाता है । इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए । इतना ज्यादा ब्याज होने का कोई कारण नहीं है जब कि प्रत्येक राज्य में शेयर पारटिसिपेशन समितियों तक आ गया है । बीच में सेंट्रल बैंक और दूसरी संस्थाओं के कारण कृषक तक रुपया पहुंचने में इतना ब्याज बढ़ जाता है यह उचित नहीं है ।

एक चीज और है । भाव में बढ़ोतरी का प्रश्न केवल गल्ला उत्पादक का नहीं है । बल्कि इस का सम्बन्ध रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल की वस्तुओं से भी है । इसका एक कारण यह है कि जो कर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं उनके कारण उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । इसमें किसी तरह का अनुपात नहीं रखा जा रहा है । मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बतलाऊं । हर कृषक चाहे वह दो बीघा का हो या एक बीघा का है, अगर वह पांच रुपया मालगुजारी देता है तो उस पर हमारी जो अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार की व्यवस्था हुई है उसके अनुसार अनिवार्य बचत योजना लादी गयी है । हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने पहले से ही प्रत्येक कृषक पर २५ प्रति शत लगान में वृद्धि कर दी है । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ये जो कर बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं इनका बहुत असर चीजों के दामों की बढ़ोतरी पर पड़ता है । यह खाद्य व्यवस्था कभी ठीक नहीं हो सकती अगर हम इस बात की कोशिश न करें कि कृषक को यंत्र तथा रासायनिक खाद अथवा और उसके उपयोग की चीजें सस्ते दामों पर दी जाएं, और उनकोजो कर्जा कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज द्वारा दिया जाता है उसका ब्याज कम कर दिया जाए । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा और वर्तमान व्यवस्था बनी रही तो समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कभी भी संभल नहीं सकती । यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब हम रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल की चीजों के दाम नीचे लावेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं आप की आज्ञा से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल विरोधी दल की ही राय नहीं है, बल्कि आज ही कांग्रेस के एक बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी का वक्तव्य अखबार में निकला है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत सरकार की खाद्य और दामों के बारे में जो नीति है, उस के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को १,८०,००० रुपया बीच के लोग, प्रति-वर्ष खाये जा रहे हैं । यह एक ऐसी गम्भीर समस्या हो गई है कि भारत सरकार की खाद्य-व्यवस्था तो एक काजल की कोठरी सी बनी जा रही है और मुझे डर है कि जैसे इस काजल की कोठरी में और लोगों को कालिख लगी, वैसे ही हमारे मौजूदा खाद्य मंत्री, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, जिन्होंने और भी मंत्रालयों में कुशलतापूर्वक काम किया है, भी इस कालिख के फंदे में न फंस जाएं । इसलिए खाद्य और बढ़ते हुए दामों के मसले को हल करने के लिए सरकार को विशेष तौर पर नीचे से कृषकों की आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि ऊपर के आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह व्यवस्था कभी संभल नहीं सकती है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : सभापति जी, जहां तक फूड प्राइसिज़ और फूड पालिसी का सवाल है, जिन के बारे में हाउस के सामने यह मोशन रखा गया है, यह एक बहुत ही बड़ा और अहम मसला है। अहम ही नहीं, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि कि हमारे लिये और हमारे देश के लिए यह जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है। अगर इस मसले का सही हल नहीं होता है, तो, अभी तक जो उन्नति हम ने की है और जो आगे करने जा रहे हैं, उस सब के ऊपर पानी फिर जायेगा।

खाने की चीजों की कीमतों के बढ़ जाने का सवाल बार-बार इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी उठाया जाता है, और जैसा कि ज़िक्र किया गया है, शहर के भाई ही इस को ज्यादा उठाते हैं। मुझ इस से कोई शिकायत नहीं है कि वे इन मसलों और इन बातों को क्यों उठाते हैं, क्योंकि अगर उन को कोई तकलीफ़ होगी, तो अपनी बातों को कहने का उन को हक है। लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर वे शिकायत इसलिए करते हैं कि कीमतें जो बढ़ती हैं, इस के जिम्मेदार किसान हैं, तो मैं निहायत अदब से उन को कहना चाहूंगा कि उन का यह ख्याल ग़लत है। किसान इस बात का जिम्मेदार नहीं है। अगर कोई इस का जिम्मेदार है, तो वह मिडलमैन है, बीच का व्यापारी है, जो कि किसान को भी एक्सप्लायट करता है और कन्ज्यूमर को भी एक्सप्लायट करता है। उस का इल्जाम किसान पर लगाना सही नहीं होगा।

अगर उन्हें यह भी ख्याल है कि गांवों में किसानों की हालत बहुत अच्छी है, तो उन का यह ख्याल भी ग़लत है। अगर वे गांवों में जा कर देखेंगे, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि गांवों में करीब करीब साठ फ़ीसदी आदमी ऐसे रहते हैं, जिन को एक वक्त भी पेट-भर खाना नहीं मिलता है। बंगाल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस सदन में यह शिकायत की कि वहां के आदमियों को दो स्क्वयर मील्ज़ नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं उन को कहूंगा कि वह हमारे गांवों में, हमारे देहात में, आ कर देखें कि कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन को दो स्क्वयर मील्ज़ नहीं मिलते हैं—बल्कि एक स्क्वयर मील भी नहीं मिलता है।

इस वक्त इतना मौका तो नहीं है कि मैं आंकड़े वगैरह दूं और बताऊं कि हमारी क्या पैदावार है और क्या आमदनी है, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ़ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भुखमरी और ग़रीबी गांवों में बहुत ज्यादा है। हम ऐसी किसी किस्म की भावना अपने दिलों में नहीं रखते कि शहर वालों को, कन्ज्यूमर्ज को, एक्सप्लायट करें। इस बारे में जो भी जिम्मेदारी है, वह मिडलमैन की है।

बरहाल अब सवाल यह है कि यह समस्या कैसे हल हो और क्या यह हल हो भी सकती है या नहीं। इस के बारे में मुझे अर्ज करना है कि यह समस्या हल हो सकती है, इसका हल मौजूद है, बशर्ते कि हम सही तरीके से चलें और अपनी पालिसी बदलें। मुझ से पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में काफ़ी प्राग्रेसिव फ़ार्मर्ज ऐसे मौजूद हैं, जिन की पर-एकड़ यील्ड किसी तरीके से और मुल्कों की यील्ड से कम नहीं है और वह उन के मुकाबले में अच्छी-खासी मालूम होती है। सवाल यह उठता है कि जब हमारे बीच में ऐसे किसान हैं, जो इतनी यील्ड पैदा कर सकते हैं, तो और क्यों नहीं कर सकते। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप को अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं भी खेती करता हूं और किसान हूं। मैं दावे से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी जो पर-एकड़ यील्ड है, वह मेरे इलाके की औसत से, ऐवेरेज से, दुगनी या तिगुनी है। सवाल यह उठता है कि जब मैं कर सकता हूं और मुझ जैसे और कर सकते हैं, तो और किसान क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस सवाल का जवाब यही है कि खेती का उत्पादन करने के लिए जो साधारण उपाय

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और मुहलियतें हैं, वे सब उन के लिए मुहैया नहीं है। जो किसान अच्छी खेती कर रहे हैं, कामयाब हैं, वे खुशकिस्मती से गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर कतई निर्भर नहीं हैं। तमाम साधन उन के हाथ में हैं और जो काम उन को करना होता है, वह कर लेते हैं। लिहाजा उन की पैदावार अच्छी है। वाकई जो किसान हैं, उन को वे साधन नहीं मिल पाते हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह इल्तजा करूंगा कि जितना टाइम और शक्ति व योजनाओं और स्कीमों और कागजी काम पर लगाती है, अगर इन बातों को छोड़ कर वह उतना समय और शक्ति इस मामले को सीधे सुलझाने की कोशिश करे और किसानों के लिए जो तीन चार बातें जरूरी हैं, उन को देने की कोशिश करे, तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इस मामले का हल होना इसलिए भी मुश्किल है कि इस बारे में हमारी सरकार के यहां कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है, जैसे किसी मुफलिस के घर का इन्तजाम करना हो—कहा जाता है कि बड़ी कमी है, पैदावार कम है, कुछ भी नहीं है, कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वगैरह। यह मुफलिसी तभी दूर हो सकती है कि जब खेती की पैदावार बढ़े। उस को बढ़ाने के तरीके क्या हैं, यही मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए सब से पहली बात यह है कि किसान और काश्तकार को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए और उस में मैं सब से ऊंचा दर्जा प्राइस इन्सेन्टिव को देता हूं। मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस को कुबूल कर लिया है और प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी अख्तियार कर ली है, जिस की रू से वह किसानों को इमदाद पहुंचायेगी। लेकिन उस के बारे में मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस ने कीमतों को तय करने का जो तरीका रखा है, वह ऐसा अजीबो-गरीब है कि न मालूम क्या फार्मूला है, क्या तरीका है, जिस की बिना पर वह गन्ने, गेहूं या किसी दूसरी चीज की कीमत को निर्धारित करती है। पाटिल साहब कई दफा कह चुके हैं कि हम ने देखा कि बाजार में गेहूं की कीमत तेरह या चौदह रुपये चल रही है, तो हम ने उस की कीमत तेरह रुपये कर दी। तो यह तो कोई तरीका नहीं है। उन्होंने किसी साइंटिफिक तरीके से यह मालूम करने की कोशिश नहीं की कि उस की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है, उस को पैदा करने में किसान का कितना खर्च होता है और उस को निकालने के बाद उस को अपनी चीज की सही कीमत मिलती है या नहीं। मेरा खयाल है कि इस समय जो कुछ भी प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन इस को रिवाइज कर के, इस पर दोबारा सोच-विचार कर के, किसानों के लिए उस की पैदावार की ऐसी कीमत तय होनी चाहिए, जो कि उस के लिए रीम्यूनरेटिव हो, अच्छी हो और उस की आमदनी बढ़ाये, जो कि अब नहीं है।

किसान के लिए दूसरी जरूरी चीज इरिगेशन और पानी की फैसिलिटी है। इस के बारे में कहने के लिए तो काफी बातें हैं, जिस में काफी वक्त लगेगा। मैं आप को बिजनौर यू० पी०, उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की, मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां आबपाशी नहरों और ट्यूबवैल्ज से होती है, लेकिन नहरों और ट्यूबवैल्ज की जो कमांड मुकर्रर की जाती है, इरिगेशन के लिए कमांडिड एरिया मुकर्रर किया जाता है, वह एक ऐसे पुराने फार्मूले के आधार पर किया जाता है, जो कि आज से चालीस साल पहले तय हुआ था—सर विलियम स्टैम्प के जमाने में, जब कि पानी की मांग बहुत कम थी और सरकार यह चाहती है कि रकबा ज्यादा से ज्यादा घेर लें, ताकि अगर थोड़ी-बहुत भी किसान आबपाशी कर लें, तो इकट्ठा हो कर उन को कम से कम पूरी आमदनी हो जाये। अब वह नक्शा नहीं है। अब हालत यह है कि पानी की मांग इतनी ज्यादा है कि सरकार

के पास पानी देने के लिए नहीं है। फिर भी वह ट्यूबवैल्ज और नहरों की कमांड उसी पर कायम करती है कि एक एक ट्यूबवैल पर ८००, ६०० और १,००० एकड़ रकबा रखनी है, जब कि मेरा दावा है कि अगर किसान पूरी आबपाशी करना चाहें, तो शायद वे दो तीन सौ एकड़ भी नहीं कर पायेंगे।

यही नक्शा नहरों का है। पानी के लिहाज से कमांड ज्यादा है। सरकार पानी नहीं दे पाती है और फिर कहती है कि हम ने इरिगेशन का पोटेंशल इतना इन्क्रीज कर दिया है कि किसान यूटिलाइज ही नहीं कर पाते। किसान यूटिलाइज कहां से करें, जब पानी ही नहीं है? सरकार ने एक पानी दिया और कह दिया कि तुम्हारी आबपाशी हो गई। अब चाहे उस को दूसरा पानी मिले या न मिले, चाहे उस को कितना भी नुकसान हो, लेकिन सरकार के कागज में दर्ज हो गया कि आबपाशी हो गई और रिकार्ड चला गया कि हम ने इतनी आबपाशी कर दी। इस से काम नहीं चलता है। ये चीजें प्रैक्टिकल नहीं हैं और इन को गौर से देखना चाहिए और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जितने ट्यूबवैल्ज हैं, उन सब का रकबा अगर ज्यादा नहीं, तो कम से कम आधा कम कर देना चाहिए और उस जगह पर एक एक ट्यूबवैल और दे देना चाहिए। जहां तक नहरों का सवाल है, कुलाबों के डायामीटर बढ़ा देने चाहिए, ताकि पानी का डिसचार्ज बढ़ाया जा सके और पानी के साधनों में वृद्धि हो सके। अगर यह नहीं होगा, तो ये स्कीमें केवल कागज पर ही रहेंगी, लेकिन पैदावार कतई नहीं हो पायेगी और न इस में आगे बढ़ेगी।

तीसरी जरूरी चीज है फर्टीलाइजर, जिस के बारे में यहां काफी कहा जा चुका है। फर्टीलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करना निहायत जरूरी है, बड़ा अच्छा है, यह मैं भी मानता हूं, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ गोबर के खाद का इस्तेमाल जरूरी है। फर्टीलाइजर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बहुत प्रापेगेंडा हुआ है कि इस को इस्तेमाल किया जाये। मेरी जाती राय यह है कि फर्टीलाइजर का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करना और उस को बैलेंस न करना गलत है, जहां उस का अकेले को इस्तेमाल हो चुका है, वहीं नुकसान हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट की तमाम मशीनरी यह प्रापेगेंडा कर रही है कि फर्टीलाइजर इस्तेमाल करो। लेकिन ये कोई नहीं कहता कि साथ साथ देसी खाद का प्रयोग भी जरूरी है। अपनी आंखों देखी बात आपको बताता हूं। जहां कई साल से फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं और आर्गेनिक मन्योर का उस के साथ इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है वहां पर नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जमीन ऊसर हो गई है, खराब हो गई है, पैदावार गिर गई है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां फर्टिलाइजर्ज का इस्तेमाल करना बहुत जरूरी है, वहां साथ साथ गांवों के लोगों को इसके बारे में शिक्षित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि फर्टिलाइजर्ज के साथ साथ आर्गेनिक मैन्योर या फार्मयार्ड मैन्योर का इस्तेमाल करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। यह चीज आज नहीं की जा रही है। उनको सिर्फ यही कहा जाता है कि फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करो।

जहां फर्टिलाइजर्ज का इस्तेमाल बहुत जरूरी है, वहां यह देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि समय पर किसानों को यह मिले और इसका जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है वह अच्छा हो। इसके साथ साथ इसका सही इस्तेमाल हो, गलत इस्तेमाल न हो।

किसानों की रुपये पैसे की जो जरूरत है, वे कैसे पूरी हो सकती हैं, इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट जो उनको रुपया दे रही है लोन के तौर पर या तकावी के तौर पर या को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से, उसके तमाम आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि किसान की छः परसेंट ही जरूरतें इस जरिये से पूरी होती हैं। बाकी जरूरतों को पूरा करने

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के लिए उसको दूसरों के पास जाना पड़ता है और रुपया उधार लेना पड़ता है । जो मनीलैंडर वगैरह हैं, वे उसको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, इंटिरेस्ट बहुत ज्यादा लेते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट कोशिश करके उसको कम से कम दर पर रुपया उधार दे और उसकी जितनी जरूरियात हैं, उन सब के लिये उसको रुपया मिलना चाहिये । चूंकि जो रुपया उसको मिलता है वह काफी नहीं मिलता है, कम मिलता है, इस वास्ते उसका गलत इस्तेमाल हो जाता है । साथ ही साथ रुपया उसको वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है । उसको रुपया वक्त पर और उसकी जरूरत के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये । सूद उस रुपये पर वही लगना चाहिये जो व्यापारियों से लिया जाता है ।

अब मैं अलीगढ़ के पैकेज प्रोग्राम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे देंगे कि जो कुछ किया जाना चाहिये, वे सब हम वहां कर रहे हैं । अभी हाल ही में मैं वहां गया था । वहां पर मैंने एग्रिकलचरल बोर्ड की मीटिंग एटैंड की थी । मैं उसका मेम्बर हूं । वहां पर वहां के मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे । वहां पर जाकर और घूम कर मैंने देखा है । मैं इसके बारे में अधिक कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं । स्वयं गांवों में हम लोग गए और किसानों ने मुंह दर मुंह शिकायत की कि हम फर्टिलाइजर्ज का इस्तेमाल कैसे कर लें, पानी नहीं मिलता है, पानी के साधन कतई नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं । जो हालत वहां पहले थी, वही आज भी है । लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर्ज पर वहां बहुत जोर दिया जाता है । स्कीम के जो चालक थे उनसे मैंने सवाल किया कि ग्रीन मैन्योर और कम्पोस्ट मैन्योर का क्या आपने इन्तजाम किया है । आप सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे जो जवाब उन्होंने मुझे उसका दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि इस मसले को आप यहां न उठायें । यह चीज हमारी स्कीम के कतई खिलाफ है । हमारी तवज्जह ग्रीन मैन्योर या आर्गेनिक मैन्योर्ज के बारे में कतई नहीं है क्योंकि हमारा ख्याल है कि फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल ही काफी है । मैं मानता हूं कि पांच साल तक तो उत्पादन काफी हो जाएगा लेकिन पांच साल के बाद जमीन का क्या हाल होगा, क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया है । एग्रिकल्चर के पैकेज प्रोग्राम जहां चल भी रहे हैं, वहां भी इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । आपको चाहिये कि आप बैलैंस्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें । आज जोर इस बात पर ही दिया जाता है कि किसी तरह से उत्पादन बढ़े । आज इंटिरेस्ट इसी बात में है कि पांच साल के अन्दर जिस किसी तरीके से भी हो, पैदावार बढ़ा कर दिखा दी जाए, बाद में चाहे जिला जहन्नम में जाय या कहीं जाए ।

अब एक आखिरी बात मैं इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आजकल इनकी बहुत चर्चा होती है । कहा जाता है कि इम्प्रूव्ड इम्प्लेमेंट्स होने चाहियें, साइंटिफिक होने चाहियें और इस काम पर रुपया भी काफी खर्च हो रहा है, मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि इम्प्लेमेंट्स अच्छे न बनाये जायें या इस क्षेत्र में रिसर्च न किया जाए । लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट के दिमाग में आज यह है कि किसानों को फकत नये नये नमूनों के हल देते ही खेती की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी यह गलत खयाल है । जैसी कंडिशंज इस वक्त हैं, उनके रहते हुए मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि इसी देशी हल से पैदावार दुगुनी और तिगुनी बढ़ सकती है । इम्प्लेमेंट्स को आप जरूर अच्छा करें । लेकिन इसके इस्तेमाल का वक्त बाद में आयेगा । अभी तक तो बहुत सी बेसिक चीजें हैं जो कि हम पूरी नहीं कर सके हैं और उनको हमें पूरा करना चाहिये । उसके बाद हम इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में सोच सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इनके बनाने पर अधिक रुपया खर्च न किया जाए । रिसर्च होता रहे, लेकिन वे ज्यादा बनाये न जायें ।

जब वक्त आयेगा तब काम में ये आ जायेंगे ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : आज इस सदन में खाद्य समस्या और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में जो विचारविमर्श हो रहा है, उसमें अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने विशेष तौर से कोई अधिक प्रयत्न नहीं किया है । मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं वह कृषि-प्रधान इलाका है । गंगानगर में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके भारत सरकार ने एक कृषि फार्म की स्थापना की है । उस क्षेत्र की हालत यह है कि घग्गर नदी की वहां बाढ़ आती है । आज के समाचारपत्रों से मालूम हुआ है कि ७०,००० एकड़ भूमि इस वक्त भी वहां जलमग्न है । मैं गंगानगर का नाम इसलिए ले रहा हूं कि यह विषय खाद्य उत्पादन से सम्बन्ध रखता है । अब आप देखें कि अगर प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बीस मन भी होती हो तो सत्तर हजार एकड़ में चौदह लाख मन अनाज पैदा होता । अगर मार्किट रेट सोलह रुपया मन आंका जाए तो २ करोड़ २४ लाख रुपये का एक बरस में नुकसान हुआ । बाढ़ से सड़कों, जनधन आदि को जो नुकसान पहुंचता है, वह अलग है । राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बाढ़ की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए साढ़े छः करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतना नुकसान होने पर भी उस योजना की ओर भारत सरकार की तरफ से विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । आप देखें कि अगर एक वर्ष में २ करोड़ २४ लाख रुपये की इनकम का नुकसान होता है तो तीन वर्ष में ६ करोड़ ७२ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । इतना भारी नुकसान होने के बावजूद भी इतने कम खर्च की योजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है । इस घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ से किसानों की बहुत बरबादी होती है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस बरबादी को रोकने के लिए शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रयत्न किया जाए । इसमें जितनी शिथिलता बरती जाएगी, उतना ही ज्यादा देश का तथा किसानों का नुकसान होगा ।

राजस्थान का जो राजस्व डिपार्टमेंट है वह बहुत ही भ्रष्ट है, जिस तरह के भ्रष्ट तरीके उस डिपार्टमेंट में बरते जाते हैं, उसके खिलाफ कई आन्दोलन भी किए गए हैं, आवेदन-पत्र भी दिये गये हैं लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, जो भ्रष्ट अफसर हैं, उनको उसमें क्यों रखा जाता है । जमीन की एलाटमेंट की जो नीति है वह भी हमारी सरकार की ठीक नहीं है । वहां पर डबल एलाटमेंट कर दिये जाते हैं । एक आदमी के पास भूमि होती है, जिस पर उसका कब्जा होता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी राजस्व डिपार्टमेंट के भ्रष्ट अफसर, रिश्वत ले कर के वही जमीन दूसरों को दे देते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि प्रति दिन कत्ल आदि जुर्म बढ़ते जाते हैं । गंगानगर के आंकड़े आप मंगा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा कत्ल अगर होते हैं, तो गंगानगर के इलाके में होते हैं और दूसरा नम्बर फिरोजपुर का आएगा । फिर किसानों को अदालतों के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं । वहां पर भी रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है । इस तरह से किसानों का लाखों रुपया बरबाद हो जाते हैं । राजस्व विभाग, जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उनके हाथ में है, जिनको बहुत बढ़िया एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बताया जाता है, जिनको बहुत ही कुशल मुख्य मंत्री कहा जाता है । एक कुशल मुख्य मंत्री के नीचे जब कोई भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट होता है और किसानों की यह हालत होती है तो आंखों में आंसू आये बिना नहीं रहते हैं । एक अर्से से मैं चुप बैठा हूं और कांग्रेस की आलोचना मैंने नहीं की है । दम घुट कर रह जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो वास्तविक

[श्री प० रा० दारूपाल]

स्थिति किसानों की है उसको अगर मैं आपके सामने नहीं रखता हूं, तो जिन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा है अगर उन की बात को यहां नहीं कहूंगा तो उन के प्रति मैं अन्याय करूंगा, इन को धोखा दूंगा । साथ ही मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ को रोकने का जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये और राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने जो साढ़े छः करोड़ की स्कीम भेजी है, उस को शीघ्र मंजूरी दे कर काम चालू किया जाना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को बरबादी से बचाया जा सके । जब बाढ़ आ जाती है, सब फसल जलमग्न हो जाती है तो न केवल उस की बरबादी ही होती है बल्कि लोगों को न छः महीने तक मजदूरी मिलती है और न ही कोई दूसरा धंधा करने को रह जाता है । जब फसल नष्ट हो जाती है तो उन के पशुओं को भी खाने को नहीं मिलता है ।

यहां पर कई बातें की जाती हैं कि फला फलां जगहें है, जहां पर लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम है, लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है, गरीबी बहुत अधिक है, इत्यादि । मैं आप को जैसलमेर और बीकानेर की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं । वहां पर लोगों को तीन तीन दिन तक खाने को नसीब नहीं होता है । कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि लोग गोबर में से अनाज के दाने निकाल कर खाते हैं। लेकिन सभानेत्री महोदया, आप शायद अनभिज्ञ होंगी इस बात से कि जिस बीकानेर और पुराने जैसलमेर के इलाके की बात कह रहा हूं वहां पर जब अकाल पड़ जाता है और अभी भी अकाल पड़ा हुआ है तो कम पानी होने की वजह से वहां भुट्ट हो जाता है और उस के पास से जो भी निकलता है उस का शरीर कांटों से लथपथ हो जाता है ।

उन की सूलियां हाथों में लगती हैं तो फोड़े हो जाते हैं । उस में से दाने निकालते समय फिर उस भुट्ट की रोटी वह खाते हैं । इतना ही नहीं, अकाल के अन्दर दूसरे जो अनाज होते है उन को भी लोग खाते हैं । इसी तरह से अन्द्रायन जिस को हम तूम्बा कहते हैं, जोकि कड़वा होता है, उस को गाय वगैरह खाती है । उस गाय के गोबर से तूम्बा के बीज निकलते हैं उन को दूसरे बीजों के साथ मिला कर वे रोटियां बना कर खाते हैं । आज ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है, मैं आज की बात बयान नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन राजस्थान में हर तीसरे वर्ष अकाल पड़ता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आज श्रीगानगर में स्थिति यह है कि आप का जो फार्म है उस फार्म की २१ हजार एकड़ भूमि उस घग्घर नदी के बाढ़ से जल-मग्न है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अनाज के सही आंकड़े देखिये, आप के आंकड़े गलत है । वहां का पटवारी निकम्मा होता है, पटवारी पैसा न देने वाले किसान पर आंख रखता है । मैं कहता हूं कि वहां का एक एक पटवारी प्रत्येक परिवार से एक मन अनाज लेता है, १ रु० नहीं । पहले हम १ रु० दे कर छूट जाते थे, लेकिन अब रुपया नहीं लिया जाता । आजकल जो भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही जाती है, उस के सम्बन्ध में तो अब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को थोड़ा बहुत समझ में आने लगा है क्योंकि हर तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है । लेकिन जिस चक में मैं रहता हूं उस चक के अन्दर प्रत्येक किसान के परिवार से एक मन अनाज लिया जाता है । १ मन की कीमत १६ रु० होती है, इस तरह से प्रत्येक परिवार से पटवारी कितने रुपये ले गया है ? आज किसान के घर में अनाज नहीं है लेकिन नायब तहसीलदार के घर में अनाज है, तहसीलदार के घर में अनाज है, पटवारी के घर में अनाज है, दूसरे अफसरों के घर में अनाज है परन्तु आज किसान भूखा मरता है ।

14 hrs.

मैं ग्राइस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । जब किसान को बीज बोने को मिलता है उस वक्त अनाज की कीमत करीब करीब २० रु० मन होती है, लेकिन जब मार्केट में किसान का अनाज जाता है तो १४।। रु०, १५ रु० या १६ रु० मन अनाज बिकता है । मैं ने १४।। रु० मन का अनाज बेचा । जिस राज्य में इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था रहेगी वहां किसी तरीके से किसान ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहता हूं कि मान लीजिये मैं ने १०० एकड़ जमीन बोई और उस में २,००० मन अनाज पैदा हुआ । अगर मार्केट में उस का भाव ठीक है तो मेरा स्टैन्डर्ड ठीक हो जायेगा, लेकिन अगर अगले साल मैं ने २०० एकड़ जमीन बोई और अनाज दुगुना हो गया फिर भी अगर मार्केट में वैल्यू १६ के बजाय ८ रु० हो गई तो मैं ने खामख्वाह मेहनत की, खामख्वाह परेशानी उठाई, अपने बैलों को मारा, परिवार को मारा । इसलिये जब तक आप सिस्टम ठीक नहीं करेंगे, किसानों के लिये स्टोर्स नहीं बनायेंगे, कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर अनाज की खरीद नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि लोग किसानों का शोषण करेंगे । आज जो किसान है वह बेचारा परेशान है । आज यहां पर कुछ लोग सहकारी आधार पर खेती का विरोध करते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि मुझे बिलकुल याद है कि मेरे हरिजन होते हुए भी, जब मैं खेत पर जाता था और मेरे पास हल नहीं होता था, बैल नहीं होते थे, तो जो मेरे गांव के राजपूत, जाट और ब्राह्मण थे वे इकट्ठा हो कर एक दिन में मेरा खेत बो दिया करते थे और इसी प्रकार हम दूसरे खेतों में जाते थे और सब मिल कर कोशिश कर के काफी अनाज पैदा करते थे । एक दूसरे का खेत बो दिया करते थे और काट दिया करते थे क्योंकि हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल से सहकारिता की भावना थी लेकिन कुछ पूंजीपति लोग, जो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को अपने हाथों में रखना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं चाहते कि हमारे यहां सहकारिता पनपे । जब हमारे देश में सहकारिता का जोर होगा तभी हम लोग समाजवाद ला सकते हैं, और समाजवादी व्यवस्था के आधार पर देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

कहने की तो बहुत सी चीजें हैं लेकिन चूंकि आप ने समय बहुत कम दिया है इस लिये मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में जो बातें कही गई हैं वह शायद हमारे सुखाड़िया जी को खटकेंगी कि इस सदन में लोग आ कर उन का विरोध करने लग गये हैं । मैं सही कहता हूं कि हमारे राज्य में, विशेष कर गंगानगर में जिस तरह से अफसरशाही और नौकरशाही के कारण किसान पिस रहा है, अगर उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो चाहे कोई राज्य बनावे, लेकिन राजस्थान में भविष्य में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बनने वाली नहीं है । अगर वह भविष्य में वहां बन जाये तो आप मुझ पर लानत भेजियेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, या तो यह सरकार अन्न और भूख के मतलब बिलकुल नहीं समझती या इस को असत्य बोलने की आदत हो गई । मंत्रियों ने इस संसद् में कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भूख से मरा नहीं । यहां तक नादानी दिखा डाली कि आजादी और भूख में परस्पर विरोध बतला दिया । मैं आप के सामने कुछ नाम सुनाऊंगा, उन लोगों के जो भूख से इधर तीन चार महीनों में मरे हैं, जिन के घरों में मैं खुद गया था और वहां से जांच कर के आया हूं । एक का नाम तो मैं पहले यहां बता भी चुका था । भीम महतो, जो भरा खान

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के हैं और पुरुलिया जिले के । लोचन सरदार, श्री कान्त महतो, ऐसे मेरे पास १२ नाम हैं और मैं आप की इजाजत से उन नामों को सदन के पटल पर रख देना चाहता हूं ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Have you got any certificate of the doctor to certify that these people died of hunger?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . मैं अपना सर्टिफिकेट देता हूं, डाक्टर के सर्टिफिकेट की मुझे जरूरत नहीं । मैं वहां जांच कर के आया हूं । आप के जो डाक्टर होते हैं वे सर्टिफिकेट किस आधार पर देते हैं यह मैं सदन के पटल पर रख देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा) : आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस के लिये बंगाल सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि वह असत्य है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बंगाल सरकार को तो असत्य बोलने की आदत पड़ गई है, ठीक उसी तरह से जिस तरह से हिन्द सरकार की असत्य बोलने की आदत है । आखिर हम भी यहां आये हैं कोई बात कहने । मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूं

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करोल-बाग) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वे इस को सदन के पटल पर रखने की अपेक्षा मंत्री जी के पास भेज दें ताकि वह आप को समुचित उत्तर दे सकें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह छोड़ देता हूं । सदन पटल पर मैं यह बारह नाम रखता* हूं । मैं इन लोगों के घरों पर गया था . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप यहां रख सकते हैं । लेकिन आप के पास समय बहुत कम है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वे बहुत इंटरप्ट न करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस का कारण मैं सोच रहा हूं कि क्यों सरकार से इतनी गलती होती है । वह चार विभिन्न विचारों को एक साथ मिला डालती है । एक तो है बेढंगे भोजन का विचार, दूसरा है कम भोजन का विचार, तीसरा है बिन भोजन का विचार और चौथा है उपवास के द्वारा देह त्याग । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार भुखमरी को केवल उपवास के द्वारा देह त्याग समझती है । जबकि मैंने बिन भोजन के सम्बन्ध में 'वेब्स्टर' को जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दकोष है, देख लिया है । अंग्रेजी, मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस सदन में आये लेकिन चूंकि यहां पर अंग्रेजी के द्वारा ही सोचना पड़ता है इसलिए बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्हों ने "स्टार्वेशन" शब्द का अर्थ बतलाया है मिसाल दे कर :

"to starve a garrison out".

दूसरा बतलाया है :

"The powers of the mind are starved by disease".

दोनों के बिल्कुल साफ मतलब हैं कि वह एक सिलसिला है, कोई घटना नहीं है । इस तरह से मैं भुखमरी का अर्थ बिल्कुल साफ रखना चाहता हूं कि अगर दिन भर खाने को बिल्कुल न मिले और फिर छटांक या दो छटांक मिल जायें, दूसरे दिन भी खाने को न मिले और फिर छटांक या दो छटांक मिल जाये, और यह सिलसिला दो, तीन, चार महीने रहे तो इस को भुखमरी में गिनना चाहिये, चाहे अंग्रेजी भाषा के अनुसार, चाहे हिन्दी भाषा के अनुसार । इसलिये मैं यहां पर कुछ अपनी तरफ से अनुमानित आंकड़े भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कम

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the list was not treated as laid on the Table.

भोजन अथवा बिन भोजन के कारण, जैसेकि शिशु मृत्यु भी कारण होगा या जैसे दूसरी बीमारियां अथवा महामारियां होंगी, हमारे देश में कितने आदमी मरते हैं । हमारे यहां ४०, ४५ लाख आदमी हर साल अकाल मृत्यु से मरते हैं, अगर हम योरप और हिन्दुस्तान की मौतों की तुलना करें । जहां तक सवाल भुखमरी का है हर साल कम से कम ४, ५ लाख आदमी इस देश में मरा करते हैं, जो मैं ने परिभाषा बतलाई उस के अनुसार ।

अब सवाल है कि किया क्या जाय ? दृष्टि बिल्कुल बदलनी चाहिये, और वह दृष्टि पुरानी खेती के मामले में है । पानी का समुचित इन्तजाम हो । मैं अन्न मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वे अपनी पुरानी किताबें देखें । संसार के सब से बड़े एक विशेषज्ञ पानी की सिंचाई के थे, उन की राय यहां मौजूद होगी सन् १९४७-४८ की कि हिन्दुस्तान में बांधों के जरिये मुश्किल से १०, १५ या २० सैकड़ा खतों को पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है । ८० या ८५ सैकड़े खेत को पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है तालाब और कुओं के जरिए से । यह राय संसार के एक सब से बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं उन्हों ने सन् १९४७-४८ में दी थी । उस राय के अनुसार हम नहीं चले, खैर हम सब लोगों की यह राय होनी चाहिये क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन ऐसी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह राय छापी भी जाय और उस के अनुसार काम भी किया जाय । साथ ही तालाब या जैसे नल वगैरह होते हैं, सिंचाई के नल, या कुएं, उन की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ।

इसी तरह से नई खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए एक अन्न सेना भरती की जाय । इस सेना में दस पन्द्रह लाख आदमियों को भरती करके और सात आठ अरब रुपये की योजना बना कर पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर दो तीन करोड़ टन अनाज बढ़ाया जा सकता है । मैं यहां यह दावा करता हूं कि अन्न मंत्री मेरी सलाह लें तो पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर इस देश की अन्न की पैदावार कम से कम चार करोड़ टन बढ़ाई जा सकती है । आज वह आठ करोड़ टन की बात कहते हैं, बारह करोड़ तक बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी मैं लेता हूं बशर्ते कि अन्न मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री मेरी सलाह मानें । जो कुछ मैंने पानी के बारे में कहा और नई खेती के बारे में कहा, अगर यह हो जाय तो उनका भी कल्याण हो और सारा भी कल्याण हो ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस सदन में और बाहर भी अन्न मंत्री ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने, दोनों ने, न जाने कितनी बार देश को कहा है कि अन्न के मामले में हम स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे फलां वर्ष तक, पर हो नहीं पाये । मैं चाहूंगा कि अन्न मंत्री इतनी कृपा करें कि देश को यह बतायें कि कितनी बार अन्न मंत्री ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदारी के और नादानी के बयान दिये हैं, क्यों कि उन से साफ जाहिर होता है कि वह बयान देते रहते हैं और कुछ काम नहीं करते जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की भुखमरी की हालत सुधरे । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह मेहरबानी करके सारे देश को बतायें कि कितनी बार अन्न मंत्री ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसे बयान दिये हैं । मैं अन्न मंत्री को दोषी बताता हूं पर साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री को भी । लेकिन एक चीज मैं यहां कह देना चाहता हूं । कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों ने जो काम किया वह ठीक नहीं था । उन्होंने अकेले अन्न मंत्री को दोषी बताया । मैं कहता हूं कि दोनों दोषी हैं । सारी सरकार दोषी है । जहां तक नीति का मामला है मैं सारी सरकार को दोषी समझता हूं । जहां तक नीति पर अमल का मामला है, किसी एक विभाग के मंत्री को दोषी बता कर निकाला जा सकता है । लेकिन यहां तो सरकार की सारी नीति ही भ्रष्ट रही है । यह मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि पाटिल साहब पूर्ण रूप से दोषी हैं लेकिन इधर उन्होंने १५–२० दिनों में अपनी शान से, आन से इस काम को निभाया ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह बात मैं साफ तौर से कह देना चाहता हूं ।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि अन्न के व्यापार के मामले में क्या किया जाय, दामों के मामले में इस सदन में ज्यादातर यह बात कही गयी कि या तो दाम घटाये जायें या दाम बढ़ाये जायें । मैं आपके सामने एक नई दिशा रख देना चाहता हूं । दाम घटाने बढ़ाने का सवाल नहीं है । जो किसानों के नुमाइन्दे हैं वे कहेंगे कि दाम बढ़ाओ, और जो शहर वालों के और मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दे हैं वे कहेंगे कि दाम घटाओ । मैं आपके सामने एक दूसरी दृष्टि रखना चाहता हूं । जो फसल के समय दाम हो और जो फसल खत्म होने के समय दाम हों उन दोनों में एक आने सेर से अधिक का यानी १६ प्रति सैकड़ा से अधिक का अन्तर न होना चाहिये । यह दाम नीति का बिल्कुल नया रूप है । मेरे लिये नहीं, लेकिन सरकार के लिये नया होगा, कि फसल के समय के दाम में और फसल के अन्त के दाम में इससे ज्यादा अन्तर न होना चाहिये । और फिर दूसरे सिद्धांत को अपना लिया जाये कि खेतिहर दाम में और कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम किया जाय, तो फिर हमें निश्चित रूप से रास्ता मिल जायेगा, और हिन्दुस्तान में जो दामों की लूट के सबब चारों ओर शोषण हो रहा है, किसान का, मजदूर का और शहर वाले का उसको खत्म करने का रास्ता निकल आयेगा ।

अब रह जाता है यह सवाल कि इस व्यापार को कौन करे । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको महाभारत से श्लोक बताना चाहता हूं । इस समय मैं आपको श्लोक तो नहीं बता सकता लेकिन मुझे याद है कि मैंने ऐसा पढ़ा है कि आज से चार हजार वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान में अन्न का थोक व्यापार राजा के हाथ में रहता था । लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि आज मैं यह कहता हूं कि अन्न का थोक व्यापार इस सरकार के हाथ में आ जाये, क्योंकि जैसे पूंजीपति भ्रष्ट हैं वैसे ही इस सरकार के लोग भी भ्रष्ट हैं । इस लिये मैं इस सवाल में नहीं जाना चाहता और यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि इस व्यापार को एक भ्रष्ट आदमी के हाथ से ले कर दूसरे भ्रष्ट आदमी के हाथ में दे दिया जाय । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि दाम के बारे में ये दो नीतियां जरूरी रूप से स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये । इस तरफ हम ध्यान देंगे तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

यहां पर जो पी० एल० ४८० का सवाल उठा, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान जरूर खींचूंगा । सरकारी गोदामों में अनाज पड़ा रहता है, और इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला कि सन् १९५०, १९५१ और १९५२ तक का जो अनाज सरकारी गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है वह नहीं बिका और सन् १९६१–६२ का अनाज बिका है, और पुराना अनाज सड़ जाने के बाद नीलाम किया गया है और उसका एक मन गेहूं अथवा दूसरे अनाज का १५ नये पैसे या २० नये पैसे या २५ नए पैसे दाम आया है, और उसको खरीद कर लोगों ने कुछ का खमीर बनाया, कुछ को खाद के लिये बेच दिया जो कि पौने दो रुपये मन पर बिका और उसमें अच्छे अनाज को बीन कर अनाज के रूप में बेचा । इस प्रकार की सारी चीजें जो सरकार की तरफ से अनाज का व्यापार होता है उसमें हो जाया करती है । तो यह तो मैंने सरकारी गोदामों की बात कही ।

जो अनाज के व्यापारी हैं, उनकी यह अवस्था है कि जहां कहीं उनको परमिट मिलता है तो उसके साथ साथ उनको किसी न किसी निधि में चन्दा देना पड़ता है । और वह निधि किसी न किसी सरकारी आदमी के नाम के साथ जुड़ी रहती है, उसके स्मारक के लिये या और किसी चीज के लिये । तो यह होता है कि एक हाथ पैसा दो और दूसरे हाथ कमाओ

और इसमें व्यापारी और सरकार का मामला जुड़ा हुआ है ।

मैंने संसदीय खोज दफ्तर से एक सवाल पूछा था । अभी तक उस बारे में आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं आये हैं लेकिन मोटे तौर से बगैर कागज कलम का इस्तेमाल किए हुए, मैंने जो आंकड़ों निकाला है वह यह है । यहां पर बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा होती है कि पिछले १५ सालों में अनाज की पैदावार में बहुत बढ़ती की गयी है । अगर आपके आंकड़े मान लें तो भी पिछले १५ बरस में एक आदमी पीछे डेढ़ छटांक अनाज रोज की बढ़ती हुई है जो कि बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है । जिस देश में भुखमरी का इतना ज्यादा कलंक हो वहां डेढ़ छटांक रोज के हिसाब से बढ़ना क्या है ?

लेकिन अब मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं । कि यह डेढ़ छटांक हिन्दुस्तान की सारी आबादी को नहीं मिला है । हिन्दुस्तान की ४४ करोड़ आबादी में, मेरा अन्दाजा है, ३५ करोड़ को बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं मिला है और ९ करोड़ आदमियों को ६–७ छटांक के हिसाब से बढ़ती हुई हो तो हुई हो । तो नतीजा यह होता है कि जब कभी हम बढ़ती के बारे में सोचें, अनाज की बढ़ती या अन्य उत्पत्ति की बढ़ती, और उसके बटवारे के बारे में सोचें तो इस पर ध्यान रखें कि जो थोड़ी सी बढ़ती हुई है, बहुत मामूली सी, वह कुछ लोगों के पास चली जा रही है । तो अनाज के मामले में यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ३५ करोड़ आदमी जिस भुखमरी की हालत में पहले थे उसी में आज हैं, और कोई कोई लोग तो उससे भी ज्यादा खराब हालत में चले गए हैं जैसा कि मैं खपत नमूना जरीब के आंकड़ों से साबित कर चुका हूं । ऐसी स्थिति में किसी मंत्री के लिये यह कहना

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन साथ साथ आबादी भी तो बढ़ रही है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप जो कहें रहे हैं उससे तो खपत और कम हो जायगी । मैंने आबादी की बढ़ती का हिसाब लगा लिया है नहीं तो ढाई छटांक होता । मंत्री जी आप अपने सदस्यों को जरा हिसाब सिखा दीजिये ।

तो जो मैंने आपके सामने आंकड़े रखे हैं उन पर ध्यान देते हुए अनाज की नीति में बिल्कुल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । या तो आदत छोड़ देनी होगी कि अपनी सफाई देते हुए वस्तु स्थिति से इन्कार कर दें । हिन्दुस्तान में भुखमरी से इन्कार करने की इच्छा ही हिन्दुस्तान की अन्न नीति को बिगाड़ देती है । जिस दिन आप में इतनी हिम्मत आ जायेगी कि आप यह स्वीकार कर लेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में भुखमरी है उस दिन आपको इस भूख को मिटाने वाला रास्ता भी मिल जायेगा । लेकिन आज सरकार में दरअसल घमंड है और इस कारण वह इस भूख को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहती । सरकार झूठमूठ यह बताती है कि हमने हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी तरक्की करवायी है कि भुखमरी खत्म हो गयी है । तो मैं अन्न मंत्री से कुछ शर्म के साथ कुछ दुःख के साथ यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह थोड़ी सी नम्रता सीखें, और पिछले इस पन्द्रह बरस में जितनी गड़बड़ी हुई है उसके बारे में न हो तो एक किताब छपवा दें कि कितनी बार अन्न मंत्री ने और कितनी बार प्रधान मंत्री ने एलान किया कि देश अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा, किस किस तारीखों को, किन किन तारीखों को स्वावलम्बी होने वाला था । उससे यह पता चल जायगा कि अन्न के मामले में सरकार की सोचने की दृष्टि अब तक बिल्कुल दूषित रही है ।

मैंने जो कुछ तजवीजें बतलाई हैं पानी के बारे में, नई खेती के बारे में, दामों के बारे में, शायद उनसे कोई रास्ता निकले, शायद उसके जरिये आप सारे संसार के सामने दाम के बारे में एक विचार रख सकें कि जो खेतिहर के हाथ में, जो प्राथमिक चीजें हैं उनके दाम से और जो कारखानें के दाम हैं उनमें जनता के स्तर पर संतुलन कायम

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हो । अमरीका मे खेतिहर के दाम और कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम रखने के लिये अलग से कानूने कानून बने हुए हैं और संस्थायें बनी हुई हैं । और हो सके तो आप अपने दोस्त केनेडी साहब से और खुश्चेव साहब से कहिये कि किसी प्रकार सारे संसार के अन्दर खेतिहर दाम में और कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम रखें जिससे हिन्दुस्तान को और उसकी तरह जो और गरीब देश हैं उनको अच्छी हालत में रखा जा सके । मैं आप से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री बसवन्त (थाना) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्यानों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि और खाद्य नीति के बारे में बोलने में मुझे आनन्द होता है, क्योंकि मैं एक काश्तकार और अनाज का प्रोड्यूसर होने के नाते कुछ विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी ने खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब १९६१–६२ के दिसम्बर और जनवरी मास में चावल का भाव करीब ६०–६५ रुपये पर क्विन्टल बोरी हो गया, तो यही विरोधी दल के सदस्य यह नारा लगाते थे कि किसानों को उचित दाम मिलने चाहियें, किसानों के हितों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है, चावल के भाव बहुत गिर गये हैं, इत्यादि । लेकिन आज जब चावल के भाव ८० रूपये बोरी, यानी १५ रुपये बोरी अधिक, हो गये हैं, तो विरोधी दल के वही सदस्य यह नारा लगाते हैं कि अनाज के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि विरोधी दल के मन में क्या बात है, लेकिन इस संबंध में मुझे एक कथा याद आती है ।

एक पिता और पुत्र यात्रा पर जा रहे थे और उनके पास एक घोड़ा भी था । जब पिता उस घोड़े पर बैठ कर चलने लगे, तो रास्ते में किसी ने कहा कि छोकरे को पैरों से चलवा रहे हैं और खुद पिता हो कर घोड़े पर बैठ गये हैं । पिता को यह बात अच्छी न लगी और उसने घोड़ से उतर कर लड़के को घोड़े पर बिठा दिया । जब व जरा आग चले, तो किसी ने कहा कि यह लड़का खुद तो घोड़े पर बैठा हुआ है और बूढ़े पिता को पैदल चलवा रहा है । यह बात सुन कर उस लड़के ने दिमाग में यह आया कि पिता को पैदल चलवाना ठीक नहीं है और वह घोड़ से उतर गया । इस के बाद व दोंनों घोड़ को साथ ले कर पैदल चलने लगे । तब किसी और व्यक्ति ने कहा कि कितने मूर्ख हैं, अपने पास घोड़ा होत हुए भी पैदल चल रहे हैं ।

अगर अनाज के बारे में विरोधी दल की यही नीति है, अर्थात् यदि उसने हर हालत में सरकार की आलोचना करनी है, तो मेरे विचार में यह नीति ठीक नहीं है । जब हमारे देश में ४२ लाख टन अनाज कम पैदा होता है और हम को बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है, तो हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि हमारा देश अनाज के बारे में आत्म निर्भर नहीं है और अनाज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि काश्तकारों को उन की महनत का पूरा मूल्य मिले ।

अभी तक मैंने इस सदन में यह देखा है कि योजना मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि काश्तकार को उस की मेहनत का पूरा दाम मिलना चाहिए, मगर कितना मिलना चाहिए, उसकी बात व नहीं करते हैं । जब तक यह बात साफ नहीं होती है, तब तक अनाज की पैदावार में वृद्धि होने वाली नहीं है । कुछ दिन पहले जब चावल के दाम घटते गये, तो कई काश्तकारों ने अपनी जमीन में मूंगफली या जूट बो दी और बंगाल में तो जूट बोने का काम काफी शुरू हो गया । इस लिए अनाज की पैदावर करने वाले काश्तकार को आवश्यक

सुविधाएं मिलना जरूरी हैं, जो कि आज उस को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

जहां तक पानी का संबंध है, सारे देश में तो नहरें नहीं चलती हैं । कहीं कुआ है और कहीं लिफ्ट इरिगशन है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस के लिए बिजली ठीक दाम पर काश्तकार को मिले । अगर वह इरिगेशन के लिए डीज़ल इंजन लगाए, तो डीज़ल आयल का दाम भी ठीक हो । पिछले चार पांच सालों में डीज़ल आयल के दाम पीन चार दफा बढ़ गये हैं , जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि कोई भी काश्तकार डीज़ल इंजन से पम्प चला कर अनाज की पैदावर नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि बाजार में उसकी उतनी कीमती नहीं मिलती है ।

अगर किसान अपना अनाज भंडारागार में रखने के लिये जाता है, तो उसको ६० या ७० टका दिया जाता है, उस से ज्यादा उन को नहीं मिलता है । जब पैदावार होती है, जब फसल किसान के पास आ जाती है, तो उस का भाव बाजार में गिर जाता है और साठ टका लगा कर उसका आधा दाम भी उसके हाथ में नहीं आता ।

अनाज के उत्पादन का जो व्यय है, उसका हिसाब लगा कर ही उस का मूल्य निर्धारित करना जरूरी है, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है । को-आपरेटिव से काश्तकार को जो कर्जा मिलता है, उस का ब्याज साढ़े आठ या नौ टका लिया जाता है और उससे उसको अधिक लाभ नहीं होता है ।

जहां तक उर्वरकों का संबंध है, अभी तक तीन चार दफा उसकी कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है और खुले बाजार से उर्वरक ला कर काश्तकार अनाज की पैदावार करने में उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकता है । कम्यूनिटी डवलपमेंट मंत्रालय, बिजली और सिंचाई मंत्रालय और फिनांस मंत्रालय से काश्तकार डेवल को उचित सहायता और सहयोग नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उन में काम अच्छी तरह से बंटा हुआ नहीं है । मेरे ख़याल में कृषि मंत्रालय तो केवल काश्तकार के सलाहकार का काम करता है । जब अनाज कम पड़ता है, तो कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछा जाता है और जब अनाज नहीं मिलता है, तो भी कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछा जाता है, लेकिन कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के जो साधन हैं, व तीन चार मिनिस्टरों के अधीन हैं, जिन में कोई को-आपरेशन दिखाई नहीं देती है कि कोई किसी की बात मान ले । काश्तकारों की तरफ़ से डीजल आयल का भाव कम करने के लिए फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री को विनती की गई, लेकिन उस का कुछ परिणोम नहीं निकला और आज जिस दाम पर ट्रक्स के लिए डीजल आयल मिलता है, उसी दाम पर काश्तकार को भी लेना पड़ता है ।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अनाज के दाम को रोकने के लिए और किसान को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए कुछ भांडरागार होने चाहियें । अगर किसान अपना अनाज उन में रखे, तो उस को ९० या ९५ टका ऋण मिलना जरूरी है ।

हम देखते हैं कि जब हम विदेश में चीनी भेजते हैं, तो १४ करोड़ रुपये उस के लिए मदद दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब देश में ४२ लाख टन अनाज की कमी है, तो किसानों को ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए उवरक की सहूलियत देना जरूरी होगा ।

अनाज के दाम उत्पादन-व्यय के आधार पर ठहराना जरूरी है और ऐसा करने के लिए किसान, उपभोक्ता और सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक कमेटी होना जरूरी है, जोकि अनाज के दाम निश्चित करे । इस समय किसान और उपभोक्ता के बीच में जो बिचौली लोग हैं, उन को निकालने का एक ही रास्ता है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा भंडारागार से काम लें ।

[श्री बसवन्त]

आप ने मुझे अवसर दिया, इसलिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister wants to reply at about four o'clock. Therefore I hope hon. Members will co-operate and conclude their speeches within the given time.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Madam, we were in the midst of the discussion on Dr. Lohia's motion. At what time is it likely to be taken up, and what time are you proposing to give for it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If the Minister is to reply at four o'clock, it seems that the other two items on the agenda, one which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai mentioned and the other in respect of Shri Hajarnavis' motion may not be taken up today.

Shri Nath Pai: May we have some indication?

Mr. Chairman: I think this discussion will continue for the whole of the day today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, I hope you will let me speak for about ten minutes.

I find that there are two propositions before us. One is a complaint about the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country and the other that the food policy of the Government of India be taken into consideration. I am glad to find that quite a large number of our hon. Members have concentrated on the need for developing the food front in our country and giving every possible assistance and strength to the Food Ministry, so that it would be able to fulfil its mission to provide sufficient food to our people and provide also the necessary incentives to the food producers.

But unfortunately, Madam, Government seems to be pursuing rather contradictory policies and programmes. From one end they want to carry on their grand plans and therefore they are indulging in inflation. They make no secret about it; they offer no apologies. They say that inflation is built in in this planned expenditure and planned development. Therefore they provide the necessary force for the rise in prices. Rise in prices has become inevitable as a result of their planned programme.

And this rise in prices has been going up continuously. In 1951 the total money supply at the disposal of our people was 1978 crores. By 1961 it had risen to 3309 crores, an increase of 1331 crores, of money supply in the possession of the people. No wonder prices are rising.

But the most extraordinary thing is that agricultural prices have not been allowed to rise during this period.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): They have fallen, except rice.

Shri Ranga: As my hon. friend who has had considerable experience in food administration remainds me, these prices have fallen in most parts of the country. It is only in a few

towns, big cities like Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay, possibly Delhi, Jamshedpur and other industrial centres, that agricultural prices have shown an uppish tendency; but in most parts of the country food prices have either fallen or have not risen at all. And during the last four or five years Government themselves have found it necessary to take certain measures in order to maintain the bottom, otherwise they would have gone down much further.

How are we to reconcile these two things? Prices are going down so far as the agriculturists are concerned and in certain parts, and in a few towns they are going up. And, generally speaking, peasants are complaining that the prices are not remunerative; their productive activities are not profitable and they are being discouraged in every possible manner on the one side. On the other side, in the urban areas the complaint is of ever-increasing prices, of the spiral of rising prices. The explanation is in this inflation. The next is the rising tax burden. These are the two possible big explanations. Unless Government are prepared to tackle these two problems, it would not be possible for them to give satisfaction either to the consumers or to the producers.

Let me make it very clear that if Government are not prepared to accept that proposition that had been placed by the former Food Minister before them, the same proposition that people like me have been placing before the previous Government as well as this Government for the past thirty years, namely, that agricultural prices should be farm-oriented, Government's own productive policy should be farmer-oriented ond incentives should be given to the farmers to produce more and more. Unless that is made the principal object of the policy of the Government it would not be possible for the Government really either to control the prices today in our country or to ensure sufficient production on the farm front or to ensure sufficient supply of food to our people.

As has been said the other day by so many of us, while the experts maintain that a manual worker needs at least 24 ounces of cereal food, in India with all the foodgrains that are made available through imports as well as local production we are able to give only 13 ounces on an average for each person. It can be seen from that that our people are half-starved.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is 16½ ounces.

Shri Ranga: It has risen to 16½ ounces? In that case, the minimum target is 24 ounces, and therefore by one-third at least our people are being starved. Therefore there is scope for more and more production.

It may be said that there is not very much of scope for more production in our own country. But there is scope. Our agriculturists themselves have achieved larger production during the last ten years. All these facts have already been provided by Government publications. I need only mention this so far as rice is concerned. It was 20·6 million tons ten years ago and it rose to be 34 million tons two years ago. The area also has gone up, though not commensurately. Therefore, there is greater production per acre. There can be much greater production per acre also provided, what are known as inputs, accessories which are needed by the farmer are made available. There also Mr. Patil has dealt with this matter at length in his book and very smpathetically with all his experience. And I am sure my hon. friend the present Food Minister would find that book of Mr. Patil a very useful reading.

So, many things have got to be provided to the agriculturist and they cannot be provided in one or two years. Unless the Government gives to this farm problem as much importance as it fortunately has come to give to the defence problem today,

[Shri Ranga]

it would not be possible even for my resourceful friend the present Food Minister to give satisfaction to this House and to the country during the next three and a half years of his tenure as Food Minister during the life of this Parliament.

These are the various things, Madam, which are necessary. We need agriculture to be developed on a larger area. There is such a lot of this unoccupied land which is cultivable, more than 40 million acres I think, and a good portion of it can be brought under cultivation. But even beyond that, irrigation is most essential. They have themselves stated it and they have given the information also in one of their papers in how many directions so far as irrigation is concerned they can develop: for instance, well schemes, tubewell schemes, water-lifting appliances, storage schemes, diversion schemes, submerging-*cum*-recharging ground water schemes, lift irrigation schemes, drainage, embankment and flood protection and soil protection schemes and so on. Only recently the Planning Commission was good enough to grant a little more money to the Food Ministry.

Even in regard to irrigation quite a lot of this established potential is going to waste. More and more efforts are being made, it is true, to utilise more and more of it. Yet there is scope for further development in that direction. Protection from pests, rats, birds etc. is needed on and researches have been carried on during all these years. Yet what is happening? Once any kind of pest attacks any one of our crops, almost all the crop in that particular region is being levelled to the ground, and the peasants are coming to lose crores worth of their income.

Better seeds are needed. Fertilizers are needed, and there is a terrible shortage in it.

It is wrongly said that our peasants are reactionary. It is said that they are backward, they are traditional minded and therefore they do not use fertilisers. But let them go down to Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnatak or even Punjab. In all these places there is black-marketing in fertilisers, because our peasants are coming forward demanding more and more fertilisers and my hon. friends have not been able to supply even one-fourth of the fertilisers that are needed and they have no plans and not enough funds to supply at least up to 50 per cent. of the fertilisers needed by the peasants.

Then, we want better implements. Only a beginning has been made in agricultural engineering. We want better methods of cultivation. There also, both in research as well as application, very little has been done. There is also the question of supply of labour during the rush seasons. We want more facilities on the railways. If you only see how our agricultural labour are moving about on the railways during the agricultural season, you will begin to wonder whether you are in India or in some slave country where people are being treated as animals and rates. Cattle feeding services are also needed. Only recently they have made experiments in developing cattle feeds in the country—having new grasses.

More than anything else, Madam, we need credit. Shri Patil himself has made some calculation in this respect. I consider his calculation to be an under-estimate. He said that Rs. 3,000 crores would be needed. But only Rs. 300 crores worth of credit is being placed at the disposal of our peasants through all these various institutional channels. Wherefrom and when will the peasants be able to get over Rs. 2,700 crores? Even this would not be enough. Our peasants would need at least Rs. 6,000 crores. Wherefrom are we going to get it? Therefore, it is necessary for

the Government to reach the international institutions in order to invoke their aid for developing our credit facilities. There is also need for organising what is known as the All-India Famine and Flood Protection Insurance Scheme.

For all these things, Madam, it would be impossible for the Government, situated as it is here, to give satisfaction to this House and to the country with the small funds that are being placed at their disposal. Until and unless the Government makes up its mind to give first priority to the development of the food front and give every possible assistance and support to the Food Ministry here as well as the Food Ministries at the State levels, it would not be possible for it to solve this problem.

Lastly, I wish to warn the Government that along with incentives we want parity of treatment between the urban and rural classes. It is there that the Government has been faltering. We also want the Government to see that the security of tenancy of peasants, their sense of property and their sense of stability of security in their own property, is maintained. Unfortunately, the Government has now on the anvil the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill which threatens the very security of the peasants. Three things are most necessary for the peasants. They need incentives by all means. Of course, there should be security of tenancy. Equally important is his self-employment. He is an independent person. 70 per cent of our population today are not going to the Labour Ministry asking for employment. They are finding employment for themselves and they are also finding employment for the agricultural labour also. It is the self-employment of these people that this Bill seeks to destroy by giving arbitrary powers to the State Governments and also their administration. So I wish to warn the Government once again about this matter. I hope to have another opportunity to speak on this subject when that Bill comes up for discussion. I would like to invoke the aid of these two Ministries, the Finance Ministry which deals with the prices and the Food Ministry, in my efforts and in everybody's efforts, to see that the peasants are not denied their security of tenure over their holdings, they are supported in their demand for satisfaction for their incentives, and they are also given every possible help to strengthen their shoulders in their production efforts.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Chairman, before I say anything else, I would like to pay my tribute to the former Food Minister, Shri Patil, for one historic thing which he did in the agricultural policy of this country. While speaking on the Budget last time, he said that from now on the agricultural policy shall be farmer oriented. I consider this declaration by the Government regarding the basis of the agricultural policy as historical, specially as far as the agricultural front in this country is concerned.

Now, very recently our Prime Minister has told us a very remarkable thing. He says that there is no mystery about agriculture. Without any doubt, there is no more any mystery about Indian agriculture now. Today we know everything. We know the advantages and the disadvantages, we know the bottlenecks or the defects of Indian agriculture and we also know how we can get out of this situation.

What is required to be done? Again, I would refer to the Prime Minister. He says that what is required today to be done about agriculture is the human approach. The farmer and only the farmer is the person who ultimately is going to increase the agricultural production. If we always lack that human approach or if the farmer today is not recognised as the most important human being in this country, I can say without any fear that the agricultural production targets will never be achieved in this country.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

When I welcome the new Food and Agriculture Minister, I also would like to tell him one thing, that with his new assignment he has also brought a new administrative arrangement between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and Irrigation. For this kind of arrangement, I know, quite a large number of hon. members have been agitating in this House for the last two or three years.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Many years.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: With a more vigorous effort during the last two or three years. As it looks on the paper, it is a very good arrangement; but how far practically it is going to affect the administrative procedures of all these Ministries and, ultimately, the relationship between the State Governments and the Central Government, we have yet to see. I would like to say here one thing, that no matter how many permutations and combinations you may come to at the Centre between the various Ministries, till the States are also made responsible, because ultimately it is the State Governments who are going to implement the agricultural policy, you are not going to achieve much. Our past experience has shown that schemes are initiated at the Centre but those schemes are never implemented in the fields. If a State Government does not want to implement a central Scheme, the Centre has got no authority and the Minister stands in this House and tells us: "What can I do, I have no authority in this matter over the State Governments".

Shri Ranga: The State Government is unable to do that for lack of funds.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If the Centre is so weak in getting the agricultural policy implemented, I would say, no matter how many declarations regarding a farmer oriented agricultural policy or of these new administrative arrangements you may make, ultimately nothing good is going to come out of them. Therefore, I would suggest, if we are seriously worried about this problem as to how we can increase our agricultural production, it is high time that some handle is there in the hands of the Centre to see that if a State does not implement the policy truly and sincerely something drastic is done by the Centre so that other States also do not follow that very State.

Regarding the agricultural prices I would like to say one thing. It is very rightly pointed out that if the price of foodgrains rises in the city of Calcutta, it does not mean that the agricultural prices have risen. Nor does it mean that the farmers have ultimately been benefited. That is an absolutely wrong impression.

On the contrary, I would say that Government has failed in its duty of guaranteeing a remunerative and minimum price to the farmer. Up till today Government has failed in its duty to the farmer. A minimum remunerative price is one of the most important incentives required by the farmer in order to encourage him to put in more hard labour and ultimately increase agricultural production. The fixation of agricultural prices has been before the Government for the last so many years and whenever this question is raised in this House we are given an assurance that something would be done about this in the very near future. I do not say that Government should take a decision regarding the fixation of agricultural prices in a great hurry; never; I never suggest that. But, at the same time, the necessary basic data must be collected first. Whenever the price of any agricultural commodity is to be fixed, the cost of production of that particular commodity and the economic trends in the country at that time must be taken into consideration

Then, as matters stand at present, I would strongly plead that Government must enter the market; the handling of foodgrains should be done by

the State. Unless and until the middle man is eliminated, I think Government would never be able to hold the price line. Ultimately, who is the person responsible for the shooting up of the prices of particular commodities? It is neither the producer nor the consumer. They are not the people who can manoeuvre or play with the prices of agricultural commodities That is always done by the middlemen. Therefore, as matters stand today, I cannot understand why Government is hesitating to take up food trading in its own hands.

Shri Ranga: It will lead to higher prices. Blackmarketing is there.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am coming to that. Professor Ranga says that if Government handles trading in foodgrains it will result in blackmarketing.

Shri Ranga: Corruption also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I would like to ask: what is the intensity of blackmarketing today when Government is not entering the market? It is more than hundred per cent. When Government handles foodgrains trade, it should be entrusted to some agency. Here I want the House to remember that there is already an agency in existence, which we all want to flourish, and that is the co-operative agency I have seen in my own State during the last two or three years that procurement and, to a large extent, even distribution is being handled by the co-operatives. I have also seen that this arrangement has worked successfully to a large extent. If this could happen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, certainly it could be made applicabe to other parts of the country also. Unless and until the co-operatives are given this kind of responsibility and this kind of incentives, co-operatives will not flourish. I know there are two things which are like bitter pills to Professor Ranga, one, State trading and the second the formation of co-operatives.

Shri Ranga: I am supposed to be one of the founders of the co-operative movement in this country. I am not opposed to co-operatives. But, let them compete with the traders. Then, we will have a better deal.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If that is his view then I agree with his on State trading and co-operatives.

Shri Ranga: Not in State trading, only in co-operatives. There is confusion because my hon. friend thinks that co-operatives and State trading are one and the same thing. They are not one and the same thing. There should be co-operatives, but not State trading.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If the co-operatives are to do this job, then Government has to take the initiative first.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest to the hon. Member not to enter into a discussion with Professor Ranga.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I always like to have a discussion with Professor Ranga because I can learn so many things from him.

I was on the subject of middlemen. I would strongly plead that some suitable steps should be taken by Government so that procurement and distribution of foodgrains is handled by co-operatives which will result in the elimination of middlemen.

In the end, I would say that even now, as in the past, there is muddle on the food front, but the situation is not such that it cannot be improved. It can be improved if honest efforts are made and whatever decisions are taken are implemented quickly and firmly.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur) Madam Chairman, the food problem is a very important one and it has been discussed in this House so many times. Many Ministers have come and gone, so far as this subject is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister who is now looking into this matter will learn some lessons from his

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

predecessors and see that agricultural production takes a right direction so that the farmer can produce more and the consumer can get a fair deal.

Sixteen years after we have achieved our independence, after we have implemented two and a half Plans, we are now discussing our agricultural policy and our food problem. We are still at the cross roads. Shri Ranga was saying that Shri Patil has laid down a very good basis for our food or agricultural policy. I can dare say that Shri Patil is the person responsible for putting this country in the present pathetic state of affairs, for attaching this country to the apron strings of American PL 480. The other day he was telling us that he is importing grains from America so that we can have a buffer stock.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, on a point of order. Shri Patil is not present in the House and some critical references are being made about him.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Even if he is not present here now, he is a Member of the House and, if he so chooses and if the Chairman is pleased to give him an opportunity, he can reply to those charges.

He was telling us during the last debate that we will have a buffer stock. He has always only one remedy, and that is the buffer stock. Whenever there is a discussion in this House, he will immediately say that he is concentrating on the buffer stock. He was concentrating his attention mainly on importing foodgrains than on production in this country. He has not taken any serious steps to see that our production increases, as we require.

The Planning Commission has already stated that during the Third Plan period our achievement in agriculture is not up to the mark. Shri Ranga was saying that our food production has gone up sufficiently high. If we look into the figures, the production in 1952-53 was 58.27 million tons while in 1961-62 it was 78.60 lakhs a margin of 20 million tons. But, since the production is always fluctuating, depending on the climatic conditions, we must leave a margin of nearly 10 million tons for that. This shows that there will always be a margin of nearly 10 million tons, depending upon the climatic conditions, completely beyond the power of the Government. In other words, we have added to our food production only by 10 million tons, in spite of all the irrigation facilities, scientific manures, advancing of loans etc. At the same time, we have spent nearly Rs. 211 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 323 crores in the Second Plan and we expect to spend nearly Rs. 638 crores in the Third Plan. In spite of our increased expenditure on agriculture, we could not achieve the desired food production in the country, because the basic policies of this Government are such that we cannot produce more. Unless Government take serious steps on land reform and land tenure, Government will not be able to achieve the target which we have fixed. Ministers may come and Ministers may go but unless the basic policy is changed, no useful purpose can be served.

15 hrs.

If we go through the Plan outline we will find that the Planning Commission has laid down some genuine principles for distribution of land. But this Government or the State Governments have failed to distribute a single acre of land to the tiller and therefore the old agricultural structure is functioning now. Therefore in spite of our efforts either by way of agriculture or irrigation or by way of giving loans or manure, we are unable to produce a sufficient quantity of food in our country.

Land reforms play a very important role in production. I can cite one or two examples. One Mr. K. Klatt who is associated with the UN Economic

Commission for Asia and the Far East wrote an article in the *Indian Express* saying that genuine agricultural reforms or land reforms only can enhance food production. He cited one example of Japan and said:—

> "The reform of the land system, which was mainly responsible for the extreme poverty in the rural areas of Japan, was carried out under the auspices and with the support of the American occupation authorities....By an irony of history a conservative American General advised by an American liberal of Russian origin introduced reform measures in Japan, from which so many villagers benefited that they seem irreversible now. As a result the agricultural scene has been changed beyond recognition."

As far as production is concerned, he said:—

> "Average incomes are now close to Rs. 5,000 per farm household, an achievement unheard of anywhere else in Asia."

Because of the radical reforms they could produce more. In Japan even the American General MacArthur was forced to introduce these reforms. He had to go to such an extent that the ceiling in some parts of Japan was only ten acres whereas in some others only six acres. Because they had introduced certain radical land reforms they could bring the level of production so high. We must take a lesson from this and our Government should at least implement what has been laid down in the Second Plan about land reforms.

The irrigation potential has recently been reviewed by the Planning Commission's sub-committee and it was noted that full utilisation of this irrigation potential is not done till now. In 1960-61 the potential created was 13.2 million acres whereas only 9.4 million acres was used, leaving nearly 40 lakh acres potential unused. I would request the hon. Minister to see that all this irrigation potential that is created by Government should be used by the peasantry and necessary facilities must be made available to the peasantry to use the potential created by Government.

The main defect that was noted was that the Government are not coming forward to create feeder channels for the major projects. The peasantry is expected to dig their own feeder channels. The peasants are so poor that they cannot dig their own feeder channels and the result is that 40 lakhs acres of potential is wasted and is not used in its true sense.

Therefore unless the Government implements radical land reforms, and unless the tiller is given the land and water, the Government cannot fulfil the production programme. Whatever may be the system of giving loans, manured, improved seeds etc.—no doubt, these are important to some extent—the basic thing is that land must be given to the tiller and there must be genuine land reforms. When the Government gives land and water to the tiller, the country can have more production of foodgrains and there will be no need for importing foodgrains from America and of depending upon American charity.

श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी (बंका) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, खाद्य पालिसी और खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिस के बारे में इस समय इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है। एक छोटे किसान परिवार की लड़की होने के नाते मैं समझती हूं कि किसानों को अनाज पैदा करने में कितनी गर्मी, धूप और जाड़े की सर्दी सह कर खेत में काम करना पड़ता है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा और अच्छा कपड़ा नहीं दे पाते। इस कारण आधुनिक समाज में किसानों की कोई इज्जत नहीं होती और लोग किसान बनने या किसान के बच्चे कहलाने में लज्जाते हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ जगह अनाज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन क्या वह पसा किसानों के हाथ में जाता है ? नहीं, वह बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और गोलदारों के पास जा रहा है। किसानों को तो वही दाम मिलता है, जोकि चार साल पहले उस को मिलता था। इसलिए जब तक किसान को समाज में अच्छा स्थान नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक उस की आर्थिक हालत नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक खेती की स्थिति में भी सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बाजार में अनाज का भाव इसलिए बढ़ रहा है कि हमारे यहां अनाज की कमी है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए और अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए किसानों को हर एक चीज की सहूलियत देना आवश्यक है। सरकार कहती है कि हम अनाज के दाम फ़िक्स करेंगे, जिस में चावल का भाव १६ रुपये होगा। सरकार को यह सोचना होगा कि यह प्राइस फ़िक्स करने में किसान को कितना नुकसान होता है और कितना नफ़ा होता है। आज एक तरफ़ तो किसान की आवश्यकता की हर एक चीज का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ़ सरकार किसानों को कहती है कि तुम इस भाव पर अपना अनाज बेचो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जब सरकार ने उन की जमीन का लगान, पानी, बिजली के दाम और फ़र्टेलाइजर के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, मजदूरी बढ़ा दी गई है, तो फिर वह किसानों को अनाज का दाम घटाने के लिए क्यों कहती है। वे तभी दाम घटा सकते हैं, जबकि वे काफ़ी अन्न पैदा कर सकेंगे और उन को हर एक चीज की सुविधा मिलेगी—उन को सस्ती दर पर खाद, पानी और बिजली मिलेगी, कम दाम में ट्रैक्टर मिलेंगे और मार्केटिंग की सुविधा मिलेगी।

चूंकि सरकार किसानों को ठीक समय पर खाद नहीं दे सकती है, इसलिए उन को बाजार में ब्लैकट मार्के में खाद खरीदनी पड़ती है। ब्लाक या को-आपरेटिव के द्वारा जो खाद बांटी जाती है, वह गरीब और छोटे-मोटे किसानों के हाथ नहीं जा पाती है। वह कुछ इनेगिने लोगों के ही पास पहुंचती है। इसलिए इस कठिनाई को दूर करना आवश्यक है।

जहां तक पटावन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें और स्कीमें बनाई हैं, लेकिन माइनर इरिगशन की तरफ उस का कभी ध्यान नहीं गया है। आज लघु सिंचाई योजना पर सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि ग़रीब किसानों को उसी से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचता है। सरकारी काम-काज इतना पेचीदा है कि किसानों को एक कुंआ बनवाने के लिए ब्लाक आफ़िस या एस० डी० ओ० के आफ़िस में महीनों या साल, दो साल तक दौड़ना पड़ता है, तब उस का एस्टीमेट पास होता है। उसके बाद पैसा लेने के लिए भी उनको कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। ओवरसियर को दस परसेंट रुपया देने पर ही एस्टीमेट पास हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियों को दूर करना चाहिए।

ट्रैक्टर का दाम इतना ज्यादा है कि छोटे छोटे किसान उसको नहीं खरीद सकते । इसलिये सरकार को छोटे ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । जापान का जो ट्रैक्टर मंगाया गया है, वह अच्छा है, लेकिन अभी उसको केवल देखने के लिए ही मंगाया गया है । शायद भारत सरकार की ओर से इस ट्रैक्टर को बनाने के लिए कोई किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को कहा गया है, लेकिन उसने अभी तक इसका निर्माण नहीं किया है । किसानों को इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर जल्द से जल्द दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । आप कहते हैं कि अनाज के दाम जब बढ़ते हैं तो किसान के हाथ में पैसा अधिक जाता है । यह बात गलत है । पचास परसेंट पैसा तो व्यापारियों के हाथ में चला जाता है । हम देखते हैं कि जब आलू और प्याज का मौसम होता है तो व्यापारी लोग चार और छः रुपये मन के बीच में खरीद लेते हैं । किसान को बेचने के लिए इसलिए मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है कि उसके पास जगह नहीं होती है जहां वह इन वस्तुओं को रख सके । व्यापारी लोग इन वस्तुओं को खरीद कर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख देते हैं और जब दाम बढ़ जाते हैं तब बेच देते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक डिवलेपमेंट एरिया में जहां पर भी आलू की खेती होती हो, एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज होना चाहिये जहां पर आलू रखे जा सकें और जब दाम बढ़ें तब किसान इनको बेच सके । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो वास्तव में किसान को लाभ पहुंच सकता है ।

जिस तरह से आजकल और चीजों का इनश्योरेंस होता है, उसी तरह से खेती का भी इनश्योरेंस होना चाहिये ताकि कोई घाटा किसान को न हो और वह खेती की पैदावार बढ़ा सके । अगर उसको पता होगा कि खेती खराब हो जाती है तो उसका कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है तो वह ज्यादा मेहनत करके पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेगा इसमें किसान का भी फायदा है और पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है ।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this motion. I want to say something on this important subject. There are two motions combined. One of them is about the abnormal rise in prices of all food-grains and other essential commodities in the country. This has emanated from the communist mind, pseudocommunist mind, and I would say it has a special meaning in it. In the House it was said by them, "We have no objection if there is rationing and control." That means, this policy should be of rationing and control and not of self-sufficiency as has been advocated by all sides of the House. Why have rationing and control? They say, "We never said it. What we said was we have no objection." If they go to the consumers, they say, "Here it is rationing and control and you are the victim of this." If they go to the producer, they say, "Well, rationing and control has been done." This is the line which is suggested and which is talked about in the streets That is what I would say, What is the policy? Self-sufficiency in food is the policy. What is wrong with the policy? The only thing is its implementation. How is it to be done? There is no difference excepting with certain friends who want a policy of confusion worse confounded in the country in these days of crisis and they want that everybody should be dissatisfied and, therefore, this motion has been put. I would bluntly say this to this august House. The Government has resisted firmly this policy of rationing and control. They may have been borrowing from other countries or from other sources. But what has rationing and control produced? There are my friends, elder Members, who themselves know that during the two Wars, when the rationing and control was introduced, there was a bumper crop of corruption, nepotism and all that. Those friends

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

of mine who advocate today rationing and control know that the people of this country, the samaj of this country knows that if they want a bumper crop of all these evils, they should have rationing and control. I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister that he should resist it with all the force the pressure tactics which they may employ and say that there is going to be no rationing and control.

About these two motions, it is a case of Shri Banerjee versus Shri Yashpal Singh. One side is: no rationing, no control and all favours to the real tillers of the soil. The other side is: the prices should be brought down; there should be rationing and control. The hon. Minister is the judge of these two sides and it is for him to say what is to be said—I do not know.

About self-sufficiency or rice control, I would say only a few words. Have they considered the other side of the case when they are arguing that this is a price at which it should be sold? It is 1½ times or twice the average price. But what about the essential commodities which were required to produce foodgrains? What is the basis there? It is 2 times or even 10 times more—it may be steel, implements or anything. Would that not be taken into consideration while saying that there is abnormal rise in prices of foodgrains?

Then, the idea is to bring up consumers co-operative societies. That is the thin end of the wedge. They want control in a special manner I would say, let it be multi-purpose consumers co-operative societies so that there may be incentives for the farmers, so that they bring there the foodgrains that they produce and get implements and other things that may be necessary at a reasonable price in return of their produce. That will not lead to corruption. That will be an inducement to the farmer and he will go to the multi-purpose consumers co-operative society. Let the consumers come forward and give advances in the form of loans to the cultivators and that would help in increasing the production. Otherwise, overhead charges in that sector will be very heavy and there will be confusion worse confounded. I would say, let there be multi-purpose co-operative societies.

Then, I want to make one or two suggestions here. Till we achieve self-sufficiency, what should be done? The borrowing is being done. That is not a good act. That nobody would commend, not even the Government. But it is because of the emergency that it is being done. There are certain crops that we produce in India against which we can get foodgrains on a barter basis. Take, for example, tea. We are making perhaps too much use of tea—we are addicted to it. By exporting it to foreign countries, we can get a large amount of foodgrains on a barter basis. Then, take tobacco. The experts say that it is the best tobacco that is produced in India. But it goes to America, England and other countries and we get back cigarettes and all that. Why should it not be processed here and then sent to other countries and in return foodgrains got for it? Then, I give another example from my own district, that is, barley which is looked down upon as a foodgrain even now. England is the sole monopoly for the export of barley. In England, they extract salt barley, husk it and then process it 38 seers per rupee is an ordinary rate at which it is purchased by them and then it is brought back to India and sold at Rs. 1·40-or Rs. 1·8|- per pound. Why can't we get foodgrains in return?

Then, Gandhiji had the courage to say that smaller things should be seen first. If foreign cloth was to be boycotted, then the use of khadi was preached. But in the case of production, smaller things are ignored. Big things are ignored. Big things are being talked about.

Then, again, take the case of bunds. Because of the absence of bunds, a lot of damage is caused every year. If these bunds had been there, then they could have saved at least fifty villages from the ravages of the yearly floods in Delhi or in the nearly areas. Even the railway lines are broken because of the absence of these bunds. And yet nothing has been done. For twenty five years the scheme for having a bund on the Sabi river is pending, and yet nothing has been done to have it constructed.

I would also submit that in every locality the local talent should be utilised most. I would say that the farmer is the best talent in the locality and not the agricultural expert who is sitting far away from the village and whose opinion alone is taken into account now. If the farmer could be kept in the picture always, and then we try to develop sincerely agriculture, then we can develop it.

Electric power should also be made easily available to the agriculturist. Who is the *Raj Krishi* now? He is a man twenty miles away from here. Electricity was given for his well and therefore, he could produce 38 maunds 35 seers per acre of wheat, whereas five years before, there was no wheat production at all in his land. But then, when the connection for electricity is given, the demand is Rs. 2000 for the connection. Can he pay? Is that feasible? Is that really a case of increasing production? Is it really an honest way of doing things? But, then, the Central Government are helpless. These things are happening at the lower levels. I wish the policy were that where there is no irrigation by canal system electricity would be given. Speaking for my Gurgaon area and also the Rajasthan area nearby, I can say that we can produce ten times more, if only electricity is given for our wells. If that could be done, and if the well could be worked with electricity, then everything can be done to increase production.

I have submitted these suggestions in all humility and I hope Government will give due consideration to them. It is the smaller aspects which should be looked into if we are to increase production. If our cultivators who are the best experts—and even in the world they are the best cultivators—are consulted at some stage at least as to what would be best for them, what inducements they would require to improve agriculture and to improve the food production, then certainly we can achieve results. But we find that it is only the higher experts who are consulted, who now nothing about land and agriculture, and who are yet called agricultural experts; if you ask them what barley is or what wheat is, they would not be able to tell you the difference. If this is the state of affairs, then we cannot achieve any results. Therefore, I submit that the smaller aspects should be looked into, and the farmer should be kept in the picture at some stage or the other in matters relating to agriculture.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ओं यस्ये मे हिमयन्तो महित्वा यस्य समुद्रं रसया आहु, यस्येमाः प्रदिशि यस्य बाहुः कस्मैदेवाः हविषो विधेमः ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज खाद्य समस्या पर बात हो रही है । श्री यशपाल सिंह ने जो मोशन रक्खा उस पर विचार हो रहा है । मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत उसके सम्बन्ध में कहूंगा ।

सरकार खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये हर वर्ष खर्च करती है परन्तु वह करती है योजना भवन में, दिल्ली में । जिनको अन्न का उत्पादन करना है उनके ऊपर वह एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करती । यदि उसका आधा पैसा भी यह सरकार कृषकों को देती जितना वह योजना भवन में इन्सपेक्टरों और डाइरेक्टरों और पता नहीं कितने 'टरों' के लिए खर्च करती है, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हूं कि अन्न

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

की समस्या और खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो जाता । आज कभी कभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय डाइरेक्टरों और दूसरे 'टरों' को इकट्ठा करके उनसे पूछते हैं कि कैसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो ? उन्हें पता ही नहीं है नाज कैसे पैदा हो, वे कैसे बतायेंगे ? अनाज दिल्ली में तो पैदा नहीं होता, यह तो खेतों में पैदा होगा कृषकों के । सरकार ने कृषकों से कभी नहीं पूछा कि तुम ज्यादा अनाज पैदा क्यों नहीं करते । देश की खाद्य समस्या पीछे जा रही है, इसका क्या कारण है, कौन बतलाये ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कृषकों को किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं । मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार ने नहरें निकालीं, ट्यूब वैल भी बनाये, लेकिन आपको मैं इस वर्ष की बात बतला देता हूं पंजाब की । वहां पचासों ट्यूब वैल करनाल जिले में लगे लगाये गर्मी के वक्त बन्द पड़े रहे और किसी ने नहीं सुना । मैंने विद्युत मंत्री से भी कहा, समाचारपत्रों में निकाला । सरकार की तरफ से ट्यूब वैल लगे हैं, लेकिन बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, नहरें खुदी पड़ी हैं, लेकिन उनका पानी यमुना में दिया जा रहा है, क्योंकि कहीं मिनिस्टरों की कोठी में पानी की कमी न रह जाये, घास बढ़िया करने में कोई कसर न बैठ जाये । मगर किसान को पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो ? जब विदेशी अंग्रेज था उस वक्त, मुझे पता है, पंजाब के बारे में और जो हमारे वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री बनाये गये हैं, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, उनको भी अच्छी तरह से पता है, मुझ से भी ज्यादा, क्योंकि वे भी इसको जानते हैं । वे पहले उसमें थे । अंग्रेज के वक्त में एक किसान को कुआं बनाने के लिये ११०० रुपये दिये जाते थे और उस को लिया नहीं जाता था । लेकिन इस समय उसको सहायता के लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि उसको तकावी दी जाती है और तकावी लेने के लिये किसान को न जाने कितनी कठिन घटानी पड़ती है । फिर वहां जो लोग तकावी देने के लिये बैठ हुए ये हैं व नीचे नीचे हाथ करते हैं कि हमको भी मिल जाय कुछ । उस बेचारे को अगर आधा नहीं तो चौथाई तो जरूर ही देना पड़ता है, तब बड़ी कठिनाई से तकावी मिलती है । लेकिन यह सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है । तकावी उगाहने का वक्त आयेगा तो चाहे उसकी फ़सल फलर मार गया हो, ओला पड़ गया हो, टिड्डी खा गई हो, उससे कहा जाता है कि तकावी तो तुम को लौटा कर देना ही पड़ेगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि अपनी खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाना है तो इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना ही पड़ेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की वही स्थिति है जैसी कि एक दूसरे खुजली के बीमार की थी । उसको खुजली की बीमारी थी, वह वैद्य के पास गया । वैद्य ने कहा कि यह पुड़िया ले जाना और शहद में खाया करना । खटाई न खाना, मिर्च न खाना, नमक न खाना । उसने कहा कि उसके बिना तो मैं रह ही नहीं सकता, खाना पड़ेगा मुझे । सरकार का ठीक वही हाल है क्योंकि कृषि योग्य जो भूमि है उसमें यह सरकार हर वर्ष लाखों बीघ में कल कारखाने और बड़े बड़े मकान बनाने की कोशिश करती है । ऐसी स्थिति में जहां कृषि होनी चाहिये वहां वह कैसे हो । जनसंख्या एक मिनट में १४ के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है । आये वर्ष ३६ लाख आदमियों की वृद्धि होती है, लेकिन इसके विपरीत . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ५५ लाख की ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चलो, ५५ लाख की सही । मेरे ज्ञान में कुछ वृद्धि हो गई । तो ५५ लाख की वृद्धि साल में जनसंख्या में होती है, लेकिन लाखों बीघे जमीन पर प्रतिवर्ष मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं । मैंने पहले सुझाव

दिया, मैंने कहा कि अगर आप को मकान बनाने ही हैं तो जो बेकार पहाड़ पड़े हुए हैं वहां मकान और कल कारखाने बनवाइये । वहां सड़कें नहीं बनानी पड़ेंगी और लोगों को भी काम करने का मौका मिलेगा । लेकिन यह बात सरकार की समझ में नहीं आती । कैसे समझ में आये ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वस्तुतः यदि कोई कृषक मन्त्री होता तो वह एक इंच भूमि भी इस तरह से खराब नहीं होने देता । आज बेचारे पन्द्रह दिनों से गाजियाबाद के और आसपास के कृषक पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनता नहीं है । कहते हैं कि यह हमारे अधिकार में ही नहीं है, राज्य सरकार का मामला है । अगर यह राज्य सरकार का काम है तो आप किस मर्ज की दवा हैं ? राज्य सरकार ही रहेगी । यदि सरकार चाहती है कि खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो तो कृषि मन्त्री और खाद्य मन्त्री दोनों को मिल कर कृषि योग्य भूमि के एक इंच को भी नहीं खराब होने देना चाहिये । अगर वे यह सोचें कि बिना इसके काम चल जाय तो वह किसी भी प्रकार से नहीं चल सकता । जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिये सरकार यत्न कर रही है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : स्वामी जी, आपका आश्रम भी तो जमीन पर बना हुआ है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा आश्रम जहां बना हुआ है, सरदार जी, उसे आप देख लें । वहां पर जाकर पूछ लें । जहां पर मेरा आश्रम बना हुआ है वहां घास भी नहीं जम सकती थी, लेकिन वहां पर कम से कम ३०० मन अन्न पैदा करता हूं दोनों फसलों में । मुझे आप कोई गुरुद्वारे का ग्रन्थी न समझ लें । मैं तो मेनन करने वाला आदमी हूं । इस प्रकार से जब तक आप कृषि योग्य भूमि को नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता । आप योजना बनायें लेकिन उस योजना के बनाने के समय आप को किसानों का सहयोग लेना चाहिये ताकि आपको मालूम हो सके कि अनाज ज्यादा कैसे पैदा होगा । आप पढ़ाई का यत्न भी कर रहे हैं । आज पढ़े लिखे आदमियों में अक्ल बहुत है, इंसपेक्टर और डाइरेक्टर बहुत सी जगहों में जाते हैं, बी० डी० ओ० भी पहुंचते हैं और कहते हैं कि जापानी तरीके से खेती करो । लेकिन वह यह नहीं बताते कि वह किस तरह से होगी । वे न हल का डंडा पकड़ना जानते हैं और न चावल उगा सकते हैं जमीन में, लेकिन कहते हैं कि जापानी ढंग से खेती करो । ये जापानी ढंग से खेती करना सिखाते हैं । इनके बाप दादे कभी जापान नहीं गए, न इन्होंने खेती की, ये लोग सिखाते हैं कि खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ायी जा सकती है । ये पढ़े लिखे लोग किसी प्रकार से भी इस देश में कृषि को नहीं बढ़ा सकते ।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि कृषि मन्त्री और खाद्य मन्त्री ऐसे लोग बनाए जा रहे हैं जिनका कुछ कृषि से सम्बन्ध है । प्राचीन राजाओं के काल में जब जनता में इस प्रकार की कोई समस्या होती थी तो लोग राजा के पास जाते थे और राजा स्वयं हल चलाया करते थे । राजा जनक इसके उदाहरण हैं । लेकिन आज के कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्री को यह पता नहीं कि किस प्रकार कोई फसल बोयी जाती है । जहां कहीं उनको ज्यादा पानी भरा दिखा दिया जाता है वहां वह कहते हैं कि बड़े पागल हैं लोग जो कहते हैं कि पानी नहीं है, यहां इतना पानी भरा है, इसमें क्यों नहीं गेहूं बोते किसान । इस प्रकार के लोगों को कृषि मन्त्री और खाद्य मन्त्री बनाया जाता है । मैं कहता हूं कि ये देश का समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते ।

जिन लोगों को मास्टर लगाया जाता है उनको भी स्कूल में पढ़ने के बाद ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, कृषि विभाग में कोई लगाया जाता है तो उसको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है । लेकिन मंत्री के लिए पढ़ने लिखने की कोई बात नहीं है और ट्रेनिंग तो उसकी हो ही नहीं सकती। उसको एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग में जोड़ दिया जाता है । और होता यह है कि नीचे वाले लोग लिख देते हैं और उस पर मंत्री के

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हस्ताक्षर ले लिए जाते हैं । इस तरह समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता । जिस व्यक्ति को अनुभव नहीं है वह कभी भी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकता ।

एक और सरकार के दिमाग में कीड़ा आ गया है कि मिली जुली खेती करो । अभी भाई बारुपाल जो बोल रहे थे कि मिली जुली खेती होनी चाहिए । मैं कहता हूं कि आप गांव की चौपाल को देखें जो कि मिली जुली चीज है, उसमें कहीं कड़ी टूटी मिलेगी, कहीं और खराबी मिलेगी, उसमें कुत्ते बिल्ली जाते मिलेंगे । और एक व्यक्ति का मकान है उसमें आप देखेंगे कि कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होती । इसका कारण यह है कि उसका मकान सम्मिलित नहीं है । पता नहीं यह मिली जुली खेती का विचार कैसे सरकार के दिमाग में आ गया है। हां इससे एक बात हो सकती है । यदि इस प्रकार की खेती चलेगी तो यह किसान तो रह नहीं सकता क्योंकि यह पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है और डाइरेक्टर और इंस्पेक्टर नहीं बन सकता और यह गरीब है, इसके पास पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए कोई कल कारखाना नहीं खोल सकता । यह सरकार इस कृषि समस्या का, खाद्य समस्या का, समाधान उत्पादन बढ़ा कर तो नहीं कर सकती, लेकिन यह अनपढ़ आदमी बेरोजगार हो कर मर जाएंगे और इस प्रकार इस खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा । इस समस्या का समाधान दो ही प्रकार हो सकता है, एक तो उत्पादन बढ़ा कर और दूसरे इस प्रकार कि खाने वाले ही न रहें । यह सरकार खाद्य उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ा सकती लेकिन इन अनपढ़ देहाती किसानों को मारने का इन्तिजाम सोच रही है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर यह सरकार समस्या का समाधान करना चाहती है तो इसको उन व्यक्तियों को आगे लाना चाहिए जो इस काम को जानते हैं । इसी बात का सरकार का रोना है । प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में यही हुआ कि अयोग्य लोगों को लगा दिया गया । जिन लोगों के बाप दादे कभी किसी राजा के पड़ोस में भी नहीं रहे उनको मंत्री बना दिया जाता है । ये शब्द कठोर हैं लेकिन क्या किया जाए, यह केनैन की गोली तो देनी ही पड़ती है । इसी लिए मैंने ये थोड़े शब्द कहे ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to begin my few observations by offering a word of welcome to the new person who has now come to hold the reins of this Ministry. Everybody knows that this is a very important Ministry because by the progress of agriculture the country is likely either to rise or to fall.

My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to Shri Patil's work. I have no quarrel with the compliments he has paid. I for one would also congratulate him on his announcement that hereafter the agricultural policy of the country should be farmer-oriented. But what did Shri Patil mean by this? If I were to refer to Shri Malhotra's own speech, it was full of condemnation so far as the achievements of the same Minister and Ministry were concerned. It is very wise of us to think that after all agricultural production can be increased only if he who produces is satisfied, if we do something for him by which his confidence is restored and also see that he gets some return for the effort he makes.

Now, if this farmer-oriented policy could have been translated into giving some concrete shape to this idea, we would have understood that we had indeed entered a phase of agricultural policy which was very necessary and wise. Probably it might be said that Shri Patil after the annucement he made did not have suffiient time to work out what this should mean and how it should be implemented. Then the reponsibility is on the shoulders of his successors. I hope he will at least fulfil the ex-

pectations of the farmers which have been created a new by the declaration recently made.

There are many difficulties in our agricultural production and in the progress we want to achieve. There have been various proposals, various criticisms and other things offered, but I would like to say that the biggest defect in the agricultural administration of the country was the bifurcation of Community Development from the Agriculture Ministry. Thanks to the Kamaraj Plan, it is now opportune to make a change, and I think it is the wish of everybody that this separation and bifurcation should not exist any longer. But here again, there is a halting policy and hesitancy. That is quite apparent, because the word used is that the Food and Agriculture Minister will be able to 'supervise'. I do not know what kind of supervision he is going to have. If it is supervision, I tell him and the House that it is going to fail, fail utterly, as when Community Development and Co-operation was separate from this Ministry. No other remedy except perfect and thorough integration of the Ministries under the names of Community Development and Co-operation and Agriculture is going to succeed. You will never succeed without it. All these attempts have been made, these experiments have been tried. After all, in the whole world, there is a something like agricultural extension. We were extra wise and tried to apply extension to everything. In the world, extension is used to mean and practised essentially and pre-eminently in the field of agriculture. Here we had the unwisdom by which we separated the two. Extension was separated into two parts. There is an Extension directorate in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. What is community development except agricultural extension? When we saw that this division was wrong, various attempts were made. The first was that there should be co-ordinattion. How did we attempt it? There should be periodical meetings amongst the Ministers, then there should be periodical meetings among the Secretaries. All this completely failed and it has been admitted by everybody, by the CD Ministry, by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If we are resorting again to some such halfway house-like supervision, we will go the same way as we have done in the past. There is such an intimation connection between the two that it is utterly stupid to divide them. Not only is extension one, but co-operation and community development are essentially the most vital parts of our agricultural policy and it must be in the hands of the Food and Agriculture Ministries. There is no escape from it.

My hon. friend, Mr. Malhotra, talked of State trading. It was tried with a solemn resolution of the National Development Council and it failed utterly. The only possibility of holding the price line is through co-operatives, without resort to State trading. Who will do it? Not the man who has got no connection with co-operation, not the people who do not understand what co-operation is. It must be the people who produce the foodgrains, who should be brought into the marketing business. If there is co-operation and co-ordination in this respect, then alone will these co-operatives be able to hold the price line and the producer will get a proper price and the consumer will get it at a reasonable price. We are not living in olden days when co-operation also was struggling in vaiours ways. At one time consumers' co-operatives were considered by the producers of food as their enemies. Now the co-operative philosophy has advanced so much that the solution lies in the consumers and producers coming together. There is no longer conflict between the produces and consumer, and the world is now progessing and working on the lines of having joint co-operatives of the producers and consumers, because whereas the farmer does produce, he also consumes. He is the biggest consumer. Therefore, I look forward to the

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present Minister of Food and Agriculture to bring about this reform, and this he can do only if he has thorough control on the department of co-operation can be partly agricultural and partly some other co-operation. Co-operation is a single whole, although we know that in India co-operaion largely means co-operative credit. But it has got to be diversified, and many other sides of co-operative activities have to be developed, and that can only be done if this whole department is brought under the complete control of the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

There was a very important conference; the World Food Congress in June this year in Washington. The FAO, which is presided over by an Indian, who knows the starvation that took place in Bengal and had seen it with his own eyes, organised the World Food Congress. The part that this country and this Government played in that conference was ignoble. Neither the quantity nor the quality of the Government delegation sent from here was worthy of the opportunity and the conference. What was the Food Congress concerned about? It was concerned about the starving millions. Where do they live except in South East Asia as pointed out by the FAO? So, India, as a starving and mal-nourished country, should have taken the biggest part in this conference. But this opportunity was lost because of foreign exchange difficulties or some other causes. Even now I would appeal to the Minister to find out what this 'Freedom From Hunger Campaign' means, what the well-to-do and advanced nations are trying to do to help the hungry nations. But the hungry nations themselves are not conscious. It required my hon. friend Dr. Lohia to rouse us. Although I do not like many of the things he says or does. I must congratulate him on creating a sense of realism in this House. His figures may be wrong, instead of 27 crores, if may be seven crores, but there are millions of people in this country who live on the starvation level. And it is not only the agricultural labourers. There is a large population of so-called farmers, because we know the percentage of farmers with less than five acres of land is large who cannot make both ends meet. What can a man with five acres do? If he subsists on nothing more than 20 or 30 nP per day, there is nothing to be wondered at.

But, unfortunately, this consciousness of the malnourishment and starvation and hunger of this country has not yet been brought to bear upon the administrators of this country. They are still pursuing the old policies. The Planning Commission came in the way and refused subsidies of all kinds. I think it is wrong. With the help of the Community Development Ministry, we started these compost pits and so on. Because there was a small subsidy the programme succeeded. What is the spectable today? Most of the pits that we dug are lying empty, and the manure is thrown outside. I would like the Food and Agriculture Minister to fight for certain subsidies. They are essential in the present state of our agriculture.

I am glad, fertiliser consumption has increased, but it has not increased to the extent it should have. It cannot increase merely by talking about it. There has to be a concrete, definite, plan, like the Japanese method of rice cultivation which was responsible for creating a liking in the minds of the farmers to use it. We have seen that the Nangal fertiliser was not being consumed as rapidly as it was produced. So, all these things have got to be worked out in a definite scheme and not left to take care of themselves.

So, if there is any hesitation in the mind of the Prime Minister in giving complete control of community development and co-operation to the

Food Minister, the latter should tell him quite frankly that without these his hands would not be strong enough to achieve the self-sufficiency that everybody wants.

Then, I would like to refer to similar mistakes that have been committed in other fields. There was a Warehousing Corporation, which was coupled with co-operative development. Because co-operation went on one side and warehousing remained with the Food Ministry, there were two corporations. These are experiments at the cost of the people. Warehousing is a very good thing, it is bound to assist the farmers, but in most of the places I was told advantage is taken by the merchants and not by the farmers because there is no proper supervision. The instrument that he gets is not got in time and is not easily negotiable. There are so many difficulties created. I hope the Minister will look into them.

Finally, I want to refer to a very important problem, namely drainage, especially in Punjab and U.P. The Minister must have a colossal scheme for this as big as the Bhakra-Nangal, if necessary. Unless we have a thoroughgoing system and plan of drainage, not only will we not produce anything from the land that is water-logged today, but we will not continue to produce even as much we are doing today, because even from the present cultivable land very rapidly millions of acres are going out of cultivation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The debate has afforded us an opportunity not only of according a welcome to the new Minister, but also, to some of our friends, of inflicting avoidable embarrassment on him by constanly invoking and exercising the ghost of the food policies that preceded him. The fire that was concentrated by the hon. Mover of the resolution, Shri Banerjee, on Shri Patil and his policies should have been better utilised. Perhaps he is somewhat superstitious and was trying to exercise a spirit that was not there in the Food Ministry.

Shri Swaran Singh: He must have prepared his brief much earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is in this context that I should like to say that the Communist criticism of Shri Patil personally was highly partisan, class conscious and, if I may say so, it was a poor example of even dialectical materialism if it can be said to be applicable to the circumstances of the case. I feel that it tended to cloud the real issues which confront our country, and to this extent I think Shri Banerjee has not done well by the basic cause which must have motivated him to make this motion.

Shri Banerjee said that Shri Patil had produced more statistics than food. The ministerial function is certainly to feed the people with statistics more than to produce food. I certainly never understood any constitutionalist to say that the Ministers would themselves undertake production. But there is no doubt that the statistics which are flung at us day in and day out also confuse and cloud the issue to the extent that the issues cannot be excavated from the debris of these statistics. It seems that quite often we are made to eat these statistics, even to digest them. Sometimes when there is scarcity, friends like Shri Banerjee may even introduce a new harvest of statistics. It hardly serves any purpose when the economic adviser's index comes round and informs us that there has been no real rise in the cost of living; it hardly inspires confidence when governmental figures can be paraded in such manner as to promote a particular viewpoint and not an objective assessment of the situation as it prevails. It seems that when it comes to prices, this index has shown a rare insensitivity and a rare lack of response to the realities which prevail. This was illustrated: when sugar was selling at Rs. 2 per kilo, the index would insist that it was shelling at Rs. 1:00

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per kilo. If there is any pride of workmanship, any professional pride in the statisticians who serve as the brainstrust in the formulation of policies, I hope these things would not be resorted to. There are certain figures given to us, which are palpably and demonstrably untrue. Taking the base year 1949 at 100, we are told that in Bombay the consumer price index in June 1962 was 146 and in June 1963, 145. It was cheaper to live in 1963 than it was in 1962! We are told according to this index that in Kanpur the consumer price index remained unchanged from 1962 to 1963; such is the case also in Madras. On an all India level, we are told that there has been a rise of only three points during the whole year. I do not think that this Parliament could possibly be led away by such highly questionable statistics. Any reliance placed on these statistics is like Achilles' heels and is not likely to stand the administration in good stead.

It cannot be gainsaid that the pressure of inflationary spiral is at our threshold. Our economy—I hope and trust it is not so—seems to be entering into an inflationary phase and if it is so, this may defeat and nullify our entire Plan. Our entire scheme of things would receive a tremendous set-back if inflationary spiral is permitted to set in: it will indeed hold our progress and Plan at a ransom.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I feel that there has been, very rightly, an elucidation of the two viewpoints which prevail in our country and which are likely to contest for a long time to come; the viewpoint of the urban consumer and of the rural producer. The farmers' lobby of which Mr. Patel claimed to be a great exponent, insists that the farmer must have a fair price. Of course, fair price like fair price shops is mythical. We do not know what is the meaning of fair price. In urban areas we are confronted with an insistent and articulated demand that the prices of foodgrains should be reduced. Some hon. Members here have come forth with the suggestion that perhaps State trading is the answer to this problem: securing fair price to the consumer and a fair return to the farmer. I would very much question the premises on which this thesis is sought to be built up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I still have five minutes. I do not want to enter into this controversy every time. 15 minutes have been given to everyone else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I know; it has been observed from the Chair; everyone else has been given fifteen minutes. I do not want to waste any more time on this. I will not take time more than necessary. State trading is not the answer; those who advocate it have not substantiated their thesis in any convincing measure.... *(Interruptions.)* The difficulty is that the Administration arrives at a thesis and they try to substantiate it and after failure run down that thesis.

An Hon. Member: It can be proved only by implementing it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If that is how a thesis has to be proved, I am afraid that the thesis is not worth putting into implementation. Co-operatives could be pressed into service if there is any likelihood or promise of their being efficient and not a new type of blackmarketing which seems to be the experience of many. We have to watch the ratio of those engaged in agricultural production and we have to see that larger and larger sections of our population are available for

the industrial sector and that our rural sector is able to feed the industrial population adequately. In the desert areas particularly, no great effort has been launched for emancipating agriculture from the clutches of stagnation into which it has fallen. I know Rajasthan canal is being built and it would certainly convert those areas of Rajasthan which would be served by it into a great area of agricultural production. But there are still huge areas in the arid zones which could be developed. I think that we are now entitled to expect from the Government and the new Minister an announcement of policy in respect of these huge tracts of land. I hope the Minister is able to bring about the establishment of a comprehensive desert development authority for all these arid zones so that they could be utilised properly and not merely shove responsibility on the State Governments as in the past. Time and again we are told about the existence of the land utilisation committee. It may exist on paper. I have seen no evidence of that in reality. I hope this desert development authority would be constituted under an Act of Parliament and given comprehensive powers to develop the arid zones. The intensive district agricultural programmes should be intensified further and certain blocks should be selected for intensified agriculture. I know that in certain selected districts, the results have been gratifying. In some other areas, certain package blocks should be taken up. Prof. Martin Jones' suggestion of a 1,000 miles water pipe scheme could possibly be the answer to all the problems of arid zones in India and I hope the Minister realises that agricultural problems of this country have reached dimensions which call for big thinking, big action and such massive solution of the problem. I am sure that the Minister would demonstrate that we are not wrong in expecting a great deal from him

16 hrs.

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are in this House discussing within a period of about six months this important subject of agricultural production with particular reference to the problem of food; only a few days ago there was a good deal of discussion about this subject during the discussion on the no-confidence motion. At the time of the budget session there was a very detailed debate which covered many of the points.

The present debate, coming as it does soon after the reference to the food problem and the agricultural problems of our country, with the points that were raised at the time of the discussion of the no-confidence motion, has acquired in this context, a great deal of significance. I venture to say so because the approach, by and large, has been very helpful, and the various aspects have been examined with a certain measure of dispassionate approach, and attempt has been noticed of making suggestions directed towards effecting improvements in the various sectors. From that point of view, I have greatly benefited by this debate.

To me personally the debate is of great value because I took charge of this responsibility only a week ago, and this opportunity which has come to me has given me an understanding as to how hon. Members representing various schools of thought, and coming from various parts of our country, and sometimes having different approaches have analysed the problem and suggested solutions.

I would be quite frank in saying that this subject which has bee debated and about which points have been suggested—very valuable and very informative and very important—has been discussed in an equally detailed manner on two earlier occasions to which I made a reference a moment ago, and the general approach and policy which had been enunciated on the two occasions by my distinguished predecessor, Shri S. K. Patil, really throws out in bold relief the prob-

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lems that face us and also the approach for solving those problems. Agriculture has been stressed, and quite rightly so, in the course of the present discussion which started on a somewhat acrimonious and complaining tone when the Mover of one of the motions started the discussion, but it was a happy development that it settled down to laying greater stress upon the vital role of agriculture in stepping up production. Suggestions have been thrown, based upon the personel experience of a large number of hon. Members, some of whom have been associated even with the administration.

I have no intention to go into the details of the various points that have been suggested. I am not in a mood to meet point by point the various criticisms that have been levelled. I want to profit by both the criticisms and the suggestions.

16.04 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*].

It is not in a spirit of trying to find arguments or trying to find *alibis* that I am approaching this problem; it will be my endeavour to recapitulate briefly the problems that face our country and our general approach for a solution of those problems. Some hon. Members have reminded me of the importance of agriculture in the development and progress of our country. The more one examines the economic picture of the country the more one feels convinced that at present, as well as for a considerable time to come, agriculture will continue to play a dominant and decisive role in the development of our country. If we look even at the industrial pattern of our country we come to the same conclusion: that a dominant part of our industrial structure also is based on agriculture. During recent years we have started thinking of industries which are not based on agriculture and our laying greater stress on the development of metals, engineering industries, cement or oil—which are not based on agriculture—and it is by and large a more recent development. The industries that existed in our country before we started in a big way on the mineral development and exploitation of minerals and metals for various purposes, and our industrial pattern, were based mostly on agriculture. Whether it is jute industry, textile industry, tea industry, oilseeds and various other processes, plantation in the south to which one hon. Member referred, sugar—all these things are mostly based on agriculture. Any significant improvement in the economic tempo, therefore, even on the industrial front, depends to a very large extent on the capacity of the country to continue to produce the necessary raw materials for these industries at economic prices and being able to continue to feed the requirements of the agriculture-based industries. It is not only the internal aspect: if we look at the export-import budget of our country, it is a significant aspect of our development that most of the commodities that earn foreign exchange for us are also based on agriculture. The biggest earners of foreign exchange these days are our exports of jute manufactures, tea, textiles and lately sugar, oil seeds and the like, oil cake, tobacco, spices, coffee and things of that type. So, most of them, if we analyse, are based upon agriculture.

Perhaps this thing was inevitable because we in our country were deprived of getting the full advantage of the gerat economic changes that took place in the 19th century which is sometimes called the Industrial Revolution. I have often thought, and I have held the view, that most of our industires, in essence, were intended to be based, on account of the political situation in which we found ourselves, on agriculture and there was also a sort of colonial print upon our industrial development. Most of it, therefore, was based upon agriculture. Slowly we were shifting from this and exploiting other fields which

are not dependent on agriculture, because there is greater stability and surer foundation of development, if we are not dependent entirely upon agriculture for our economic development and industrial growth. But the hard fact stares us in our face that for a long, long time to come, agriculture will continue to play a dominant role in the development of the country. Whether I look at the consumer requirements or even some of the basic requirements in the form of the necessity of earning foreign exchange, the production from the agriculture complex is going to play an important role.

This aspect has been receiving our attention and from time to time, various steps have been taken either to create facilities which might generate conditions conducive to higher standards of production or improving the quality. So, both from the quantitative and qualitative angle, consistent and sustained effort has been undertaken in that direction. Maybe, there have been failings or maybe the results that flowed from putting in that effort did not come up to the expectations of all of us; that is a different matter. But as one hon. Member rightly pointed out, in this respect, the basic things are known and it is one of those paradoxical positions where there appears to be unanimity of opinion as to what requires to be done, but still in the process of doing that, something is eluding us and we are not getting results that we are hoping for.

It is easy to add to the lists—which are already large—of "Do's and Dont's" that have been pointed out by the hon. Members belonging to various parties and coming from various parts of the country. It is quite natural that some of the obvious things come to us. For instance, to step up production, all of us know that the first prerequisite is to have conditions where the production increases, that is supplies and services which are necessary to step up production are made available. These supplies and services may take different forms and shapes. In some places, there may be drought and more irrigation facilities may be required. At other places, there may be water-logging, as was mentioned by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, and what is required is the elimination of that excessive water to reclaim the land for useful purposes. At certain places, floods may be causing devastation and we have to undertake both long-term and short-term measures to see that floods do not cause the havoc that is produced. There may be drought at other places. So, we know what should be done or what could be done. But let us not forget that there may be serious limitations on the resources, both fiscal and organisational, which might set the pace for the tempo of development.

Take, for instance, one obvious thing which all of us know about the irrigation facilities. It is a well known fact that agriculture in our country continues to depend to a very large extent upon natural sources, call it rain or sometimes floods or sometimes some other form of minor irrigation or the like. With all the facilities that are available there, the present ratio between irrigated land and unirrigated land in the country is 20 : 80. Only 20 per cent, that is, one-fifth of our total land which is under the plough is capable of being irrigated either by canal or by lift irrigation and the like. That is a small proportion. We should do everything in our effort to increase this proportion, because the ultimate productivity depends upon the availability of water in a country like India.

It is for that reason that a large number of schemes, big and small, have been undertaken—river valley projects, storage schemes and the like—and they have progressively brought larger areas under irrigation. I do not know the exact figure, and it is not my intention to hurl statistics to which my hon. friend Shri Banerjee, the mover of one of the motions, was very allergic, but it has been quite

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a significant increase in irrigation over the last ten or twelve years—the figure is something of the order of between 40 per cent and 50 per cent over the canal irrigated area that we got at the time when we became independent.

But there is a limit, both natural as well as financial and, if I may add, economic, to a very large scale expansion, and we might before long be reaching a situation where the law of diminishing returns might start operating. Already there is the huge scheme, for instance, boldly conceived and imaginatively executed, namely, the provision of canal water to the desert areas of Rajasthan. It means hundreds and hundreds of miles of water-carrying channels with the ultimate object of irrigating those areas. Then there is lift irrigation and there are the minor irrigation schemes. All these are steps in the same direction. These bigger schemes do take a longer time to yield results, but once they start yielding results then the actual performance in the form of additional yields is of a very high order as has been the experience where irrigation started and with which I am personally familiar also both in East Punjab and West Punjab.

These are the bigger capital consuming things. But there are a number of other things where facilities can be more easily created. One obvious thing is the desire to actually percolate the research effort to the farmer and that, I think, is a direction in which very useful work can be done and significant results achieved. Already some of the good varieties of sugarcane, cotton, wheat and even rice which have been evolved as a result of very intensive research have greatly benefited our peasants and farmers all over the country, and the new strains or the new varieties can be developed which could significantly add to the whole productive effort in the country. One of the important directions in which we will have to attach greater attention will be the coordination of this research which, at the moment, is carried on both at the Central as well as State level and even by certain autonomous institutions, and to make the results of that research available to the farmer in a form in which he can utilize those advantages; that will be one of the important directions in which we can achieve significant results.

This brings me to the subject about which some reference has been made, namely, the extension services. This expression has been used by some hon. Members in a spirit of appreciation and some hon. Members thought that it was not of much use. The idea is quite sound. Maybe, we have not been able to give it a proper shape and we have not derived the maximum advantage from this. While on the subject of agriculture, let us remember that we have to deal with about five and a half lakhs of villages and with crores and crores of people living in the villages. Unless they are moved unless they are entrusted and unless they appreciate the importance of adopting any particular method or picking up any particular mode of advancement, the effort will not yield any fruitful or practical results. That is the basic thing which we must remember. When we intend to move them, we must move them on the basis of the latest developments.

I think those hon. Members who feel that science and technology have little contribution to make to agriculture, as Swamiji perhaps intended to convey when he tried to ridicule the educated people who devote so much time to research and give so much thought to it, they should realise, although on the face of it may not dawn on us easily, that agriculture depends to a very large extent on conceiving policies correctly and then purposefully implementing them. Therefore, it would be over-simplification to say that they can take care of these without the necessary institutional arrangements. It will not be correct. Those

countries which have achieved great progress in agriculture have given a great deal of thought to agricultural research, and then collation and coordination of that research and the application of that research on the ground, and in this the extension service would play an important role in its various facets.

Because we are dealing with a very large number of people, therefore we cannot place the services of high experts at the disposal of our countryside in numbers, as much as we would wish. Therefore, we have to be contented with people, who may not be very good experts in this line but who have picked up the results of research and are prepared to push them on to the countryside, who are prepared to persuade and educate the farmer so that he might take to the latest technological methods of raising production. The importance of this is fully appreciated by progressive farmers in Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and a number of other States, where the farmers have derived very great benefit by adopting new methods and new techniques, by taking advantage of the extension services. Nothing impresses the farmer more than his seeing with his own eyes crops of a better variety grown in a better way. No amount of lecturing will help him more as compared to his actually seeing in some of these demonstration farms the results of such experiments and improved methods of agriculture.

To recapitulate in one form things which have been suggested by hon. Members on different occasions, it is necessary that we should make the necessary supplies and services available to the farmer. Whether it is improved seeds, water, electricity, implements—all these things have to be made available at reasonable prices. There is no doubt about it. It is our intention to utilise the various instruments at our disposal, whether they are governmental institutions, community development programmes or the network of co-operatives. It is our intention to make the maximum use of these for the proper availability of these supplies and services for the use of the farmer.

Then, other things have been mentioned, things which come in the way of rapid improvement. In that category would fall the pests, insecticides and things of that nature; also, an important thing which has been mentioned by more than one hon. Member, namely, credit facilities. Once we accept the proposition that to make any significant improvement agriculture must be motivated by technological developments, that is, bring about an industrial approach to agriculture, it follows as a necessary corollary that this will require large amounts by way of credit. Credit facilities have been extended from time to time. The Reserve Bank, the co-operative sys'em are there and a number of other arrangements have been made. Facilities are available even for those who cannot give security for advances to finance their agricultural programmes. Credit facilities are today available even to those who do not own lands. Those relaxations have been made from time to time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are they efficient and adequate?

An Hon. Member: They are on a very limited scale.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that if they are insufficient or inefficient, we should not permit them to remain in that form. We should step up the efficiency. We should improve the availability. This is really something not frightfully new. The Indian peasant through the ages has been groaning under the agony of the village moneylender. To a very large extent, I think, by the various legislative measures and other progress that has been made, he has reached a stage where he is not today dependent very much upon that source of financing as he used to be some 20 or 30 years back.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: About providing rural credit facilities for the farmer, a lot more has to be done.

Shri Swaran Singh: I entirely agree. That is what I was coming to. Maybe that whereas his dependence upon the former village moneylender has gone and that institution itself has greatly disappeared, the vacuum that has been created has perhaps not been completely filled by the new institutions for financing agricultural operations. A great deal has already been done in the form of taccavi loans, advances from co-operative credits, facilities for seeds, even facilities for purchasing implements and the like. It may vary from State to State but a great deal has been done—I know, in certain States—in all these directions. Much more has to be done and should be done. In this connection, there has been some difference of opinion that has been voiced here and in the other House as to what should be the agency, both for advancing as well as collecting the dues whenever they fall due. But it is essential that this credit should be available and it should be available with the least of these irksome procedures. Then, the repayment conditions also should be such which should take note of the economic difficulties that he faces and it should be organised in such a way. In this combined effort of the agriculture department which could always assess the real requirements, let us not forget that easy credit condition is not an unmixed blessing particularly on the rural side. It is not good even for the industrial workers if he has easy credit availability, as is unfortunately the condition which prevails today in many industrial sectors where a very aggressive money-lender operates and charges interest which is extremely indefensible. On the rural side, easy credit availability is not an unmixed blessing and the credit availability, unless it is linked to development activity, can prove to be ruinous rather than helpful. Therefore, there has to be a proper sifting of his requirements, proper phasing of the availability of credit facilities and it has also to be of such a size as to be enough to make his development schemes successful, but it should not be such as to let loose the normal tendency of wasteful expenditure.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): When the Reserve Bank is advancing the credit at the rate of 2 per cent. interest?

Shri Swaran Singh: I remember Mr. Jashvant Mehta's remarks. If he had waited a little, he would have got an answer. A point has been raised that the actual interest that is charged from the agriculturist, the farmer, is much higher than the rate of interest at which the Reserve Bank advances loans to various financing institutions, like, the apex cooperatives and the like. I have looked into that. The real thing is that all the money that is made available to the farmer does not come entirely from the Reserve Bank of India source. The money that is advanced to the farmer comes from various sources including the deposits from its own members and borrowings from the district or provincial cooperative banks. If the entire money that is being advanced to the farmer were to come from the Reserve Bank itself, then the difference between the rate of interest that the farmer has to pay and the rate of interest payable to the Reserve Bank will not be that much. But that goes into the pool and because the money that goes into the pool bears interest at different rates; as it comes from various sources, that comparison is not fully justified. In spite of that, steps have been taken to point out to the State Governments that they should have a second look at these rates of interest and their attitude should be to utilise this as a facility and they should examine the possibility of reducing further the rate of interest that is chargeable to the farmer.

16.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: As a matter of fact, a considerable portion of it comes directly from the Reserve Bank. The apex and the district co-operatives invest very little, hardly 5 per cent., and the rest 95 per cent. comes from the Reserve Bank.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know. The hon. Member has experience of his locality. I cannot controvert. But no district or even the apex cooperatives will know the precise source. That is a question of arithmetic. We can look into the figures. I have gone into it, and I am prepared to go into it again. But the fact remains that the entire money that is required for the farmer is not available from the Reserve Bank alone. It is a good thing that part of it is available at a low rate, and, therefore, it will naturally have the effect of depressing the overall rate of interest that works out.

Let us also remember that there are deposits by both rural people as well as urban people in the district co-operative banks and in many of the other co-operative banks. I know it as a fact that there are people who deposit money in such banks and they give the normal banker's rate of interest on the deposits and the like. But, even with these deposits and the advances from the Reserve Bank, as has been voiced by hon. Members, the total credit that is available to the farmers is not enough. We have to enlarge that bowl and put in more into it, and we should work out the rates which should not put any undue burden upon the farmer, and which should also be of such a nature as to facilitate the flow into that bowl of capital both from the Reserve Bank as well as from other sources.

श्री क० न० तिवारी (बगहा) : मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में और बिहार में जो कर्ज देने का सिस्टम है, वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं । दो तरह से किसानों को कर्जा दिया जाता है, एक मनी के फार्म में और एक कांइड के फार्म में । आप देखें कि काइंड के फार्म में जो दिया जाता है, उस पर कितना इंटरेस्ट लिया जाता है । २५ परसेंट उनसे इंटरेस्ट चार्ज होता है जिस को हमारे यहां सवाई सिस्टम कहते हैं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं विनती करूंगा कि डिटेलल्ज वह मुझे बता दें । २५ परसेंट तो बहुत अधिक लगता है । होना नहीं चाहिए । अगर है तो मुनासिब बात नहीं है । यही मैं कह सकता हूं । इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

श्री गौ रीशंकर कक्कड़ : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी २५ परसेंट है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : सवाई सब जगह लेते हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: My comment on this may be uninformed comment at the moment, because my association with this has been revived after several years; it is not that most of these problems are unfamiliar to me; I have been dealing with these, but I dealt with them sixteen or seventeen years ago, and, there may have been great changes in the meantime. And I shall progressively acquaint myself with them, and I need hardly assure you that I react rather strongly to this type of thing. We shall find out what should be the best method....

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In these circumstances when people have to pay 25 per cent interest, are Government prepared to conduct any new survey and take any steps in the direction of removing the debt of the agriculturists?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is what I have stated. My own reaction to this is rather violent, and we should have some solution for this. The question

[Shri Swaran Singh]

is not one of having a survey, but we should do away with it. That is my approach. I think that we have had far too many surveys for one thing or the other.

Shri Himatsingka: Perhaps, 25 per cent is charged, because the crop that is given is lent in the particular season when the prices are high, and it is paid back when the crop is gathered and when it is still wet. So, there is that factor also.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as the additional production is concerned, there is unanimity of opinion that it should be done. And that is a good thing for our country, because in the history of many other countries there have been occasions when there was difference of opinion whether a particular effort for additional production in one or the other sector should be highlighted. But, so far as our country is concerned, the general approach in planning, that is, while formulating the various plans and also while implementing them, has been that we should take every possible step to step up agricultural production.

There are also other irritants which have been pointed out by hon. Members. One hon. Member spoke about land reforms, and another Member said that there was fear of co-operative farms, and, therefore the farmers were not producing. These might be theoretical considerations. I also know a little bit, though not to that much extent as hon. Members do, about the countryside. It will be wrong to imagine that our farmer does not understand which side of his bread is buttered. He knows fully what is good for him. On the whole, the Governments after independence, both at the Centre and in the States, have persistenly pursued a policy of progressive land reforms, and I am glad to say that land reforms in many of the States, land reforms which mean greater security of tenure to the tenant, creation of conditions where he is not exploited, where he gets a good part of the yield that he produces in the field, all these which have been undertaken are progressive measures. Therefore, I felt a little amazed when an hon. Member belonging to a party always claiming to be progressive had to cite the example of Japan and talk of the reforms initiated by Gen. MacArthur after the occupation of Japan. I think we in our country have made far greater progress in the matter of land reform, and the position of tenants has progressively been improved. From State to State, if you have a look at the picture that prevails today, we can say that we have made a significant move in that direction.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Can he mention any State where a single acre has been distributed under the land legislation that has been passed in all the States?

Shri Swaran Singh: I know what is bothering the hon. Member. For political reasons, he wants to keep the Andhra land legislation in the forefront. I do not grudge him that. But so far as our present discussion is concerned, let us not place undue importance on that aspect. The substantial position is that we after independence, in the States and at the Centre, have taken a progressive view of land legislation and initiated and completed legislation in almost all States aimed at improving the status of the tiller and the tenant, and have also taken steps where the original attachment of sticking on to land and the presence of a large number of intermediaries has, by and large, been eliminated and we are well set on the rural side where the farmer knows that he can use his land to his best advantage. Maybe that in the process, holdings have become so small in certain parts where his individual cultivation is not quite economic. It is in that background that we have stressed the importance of farms on a volun-

tary co-operative basis, and I have no doubt that where these have been undertaken in the right spirit, the results have been quite encouraging. So this is a matter which has really received very great attention.

Having said so much and also having an eye on the clock, it is not my intention to say more on this subject except to mention one point stressed by one or two other hon. Members, namely, the possibility of co-ordination in the various Ministries dealing with rural development in the country. Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and Irrigation—these are the principal activities which can play a significant role in stepping up production. I think that the step that has been taken should be quite helpful in creating the right type of institutions and arrangements which should result in a co-ordinated effort for stepping up production. This can be done at the State level.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: How is it going to be implemented at the State level?

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): That is the only problem.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know whether the hon. Member has experience of working in a State Government. I claim to have some, and my feeling is that it is easier to implement it at the State level, because in many States there are no separate Ministries as such, and it is quite common that one secretary deals with more than one Minister.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: In U.P. there are separate Ministries.

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore, I do not see any great difficulty. The district continues to be the unit in our country, and the District Agricultural Officer, the district officer in charge of co-operation and the Irrigation Engineer, who is in charge of both major and minor irrigation, can definitely get together under the guidance of the Collector or the Development Commissioner, whoever may be the local authority.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Generally they do not.

Shri Swaran Singh: But they should, and it should be our effort to see that they do. They could pursue the schemes and implement them in such a manner that the benefit of all this goes to the farmer. That is the only direction in which we must move. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion. The doubt expressed is that such a thing has not been done before, and there is a risk it may not be done in future. I think there is growing awareness of the dangers that are there if we do not undertake this close co-ordination, and it is hoped that both at the Centre and in the States proper co-ordination will be there and the effort on the agricultural front can therefore be stepped up many times.

In this connection, I was heartened this morning to read a press report about the determination of one of our Chief Ministers, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, who says that in three or four years he hopes to step up food production by hundred per cent., that is to double it. If devoted and concentrated attention is paid for stepping up production, it can be done. It has already been done in Punjab. Punjab which was a deficit State as we got it after partition was converted into a surplus State within a short time.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Now it is an abundant State.

Shri Swaran Singh: I said surplus State.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: It has also got floods in Rohtak and other areas.

Shri Swaran Singh: We will have to live with floods. We should, therefore, make arrangements, so that the havoc caused by floods is compensated by higher production in areas where there are no floods. The floods in Rohtak are rather a bad case of Drain No. 8, they are causing so much havoc. The Irrigation Minister, Dr. Rao, spoke to me two or three days ago and said that he has thought of arrangements which, if executed, might result in eliminating this danger for ever.

As I said in the beginning, we have to face droughts in certain parts, floods in others, waterlogging in some places, and complete absence of water in other areas. That is the country that we have got, and we have to concentrate our attention in such a way that we get best from the resources that are available to us.

Now I will say a few words about food. Partly I have tried to cover it already, because the real solution of the problem is greater production, because ultimately the level of prices, availability and all that depend upon additional production. Therefore, our cardinal policy is to step up production. We are grateful to the countries which give us food, but let us not forget that continued dependence on others is not good for us, is not good even for continued good and friendly relations between countries, because too much dependence on the one hand and too much consciousness of giving help on the other might result in the creation of feelings which may not be in the best interest of either of them. It is therefore necessary that we should step up our efforts for additional food production. So long as we do not succeed in that we have to keep the thing going. Some comments have been made in that direction and I would say a few words about this aspect. On the food side our general policy has been to distribute our available foodgrains in such a way that there are no large-scale criss-cross or irrational movements. That is the philosophy behind the zonal system: grouping surplus States with adjoining deficit States so that movements may not be over long distances. Many traders come and tell me: why do you not permit us to send rice from Delhi to Calcutta? Today they may send it from Delhi to Calcutta; and tomorrow, if the price there comes down a little, they may send it back—a movement purely on commercial grounds to earn a few annas.

In this connection, it is good for us to remember that there is some difference of opinion even among the hon. Members of this House. More than one hon. Member from the rural areas had voiced the feeling that agricultural prices of certain commodities were very low. In the case of foodgrains, excepting rice, the prices of wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, gram, etc. are not on the high side.

Shri P. R. Patel: Of rice also.

Shri Swaran Singh: If anything, some of these prices are a shade lower. It is true that this year the price of rice is a little higher. I do not entirely agree when it is said that it is not correct but that also varies from State to State. I would reiterate what has been said on earlier occasions. So far as foodgrains other than rice are concerned, both with regard to availability as well as prices, the position is quite satisfactory.

About rice, the position in the South is reasonably satisfactory. The level of prices in Mysore, Madras and Kerala is not on the high side. In Andhra Pradesh, a surplus State, the price has been more or less stationary, except that when we move fairly large quantities from Andhra to Calcutta, there has been a slight rise. But that is not a normal movement. I know that even from the railway angle, we had never moved rice from Andhra to West Bengal side. Generally rice is moved from Orissa. This was a special feature on account of the unsatisfactory crop position in Orissa and also in

Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh supplies rice to the deficit Maharashtra State where there is a big consuming centre in Bombay just as there is a big rice consuming centre at Calcutta. Hon. Members might be quite familiar. In the rice picture, there are three deficit areas which are of considerable importance; Kerala; West Bengal, particularly on account of the high concentration of population in Calcutta; and Maharashtra and partly Gujarat, on account of the industrial development. So, they have to be fed from the adjoining areas. Therefore there is nothing very complicated about the zonal arrangements except to group together the surplus and the deficit areas that is Kerala can meet their demands from Andhra Pradesh and partly from the delta areas of Madras; West Bengal from Orissa, and Maharashtra from Madhya Pradesh. Punjab, where they do not eat much rice, always supplies the cushion which could be moved either to West Bengal or to Maharashtra, depending upon the availability of rice. Let us not judge our effort in this direction by the unfortunate position that prevailed on account of the bad crop in two surplus areas, namely, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. This was rather an unfortunate conspiracy of bad circumstances and let this not warp our thinking for the future.

I have been noticing crop conditions and the like over the last weeks and my expectation is that the rice crop is likely to be reasonably good this year. I am fully conscious of the fact that rain in certain parts had been delayed, but later on it has been reasonably good, and therefore the condition of the rice crop is reasonably good and we should look forward to the month of October when rice crop starts arriving in the market to a definite lowering of the price level. In the meantime we have done our best to keep the price within reasonable limits by pumping in supplies into those areas which are deficit areas. We have opened a large number of fair price shops in West Bengal and even in Madhya Pradesh, because we knew that on account of the unsatisfactory crop position the requirement of rice there had to be met by certain supplies from other areas; also in Maharashtra and other areas. There, both rice and wheat are available at prices which are not unreasonable. Therefore, I have a feeling that the worst in this respect appears to be over, and we have, I think, turned the corner and we can look forward to a better and easier position even with regard to rice.

In the meantime I would like to emphasize that my approach even to this problem of distribution is not going to be influenced by considerations except those of making it available at reasonable prices and ensuring a reasonable and economic price to the grower and also to see that undue burden is not put on the consumer; and to that effect, whatever measures, regulatory or other may be necessary, will certainly be resorted to, because, with all the best of wishes there can be unsocial elements who require to be curbed by stern action and already instructions and suggestions have been issued to the State Governments pointing out to them that they should initiate action to ensure that the unsocial elements do not take undue advantage of scarcity conditions.

I would like to mention the steps that are proposed to be taken under the Defence of India Rules. The Government have suggested to the States to issue orders to prohibit (1) the sale of important foodgrains and sugar by anyone other than a regular dealer; (2) charging of margins by wholesalers and retailers above the limits prescribed over their costs; (3) submission of false returns under the relevant licensing order or furnishing false information to the Government or maintaining incorrect accounts by dealers; and (4) charging by fair price shopkeepers and approved retailers of any price higher than that prescribed by the Government. It is hoped that the State Governments

[Shri Swaran Singh]

will take appropriate action, and these can be modulated—made more stringent or less stringent—depending upon the conditions that might prevail.

17 hrs.

This, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is broadly the picture on the side of food distribution and the general question of rural development which have been the subject-matter of the debate in which such a large number of hon. Members have participated, and I have to thank them very much for the great deal of thought they have devoted to this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur)—*rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want to reply or shall I put the motion to the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can reply tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 10, 1963/Bhadra 19, 1885 (Saka).

[*Monday, Sept mber 9, 1963/Bhadra 18, 1885 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 4981—5017

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573	Staff position of Planning Commission	5021—23
574	I.A.F. plane crash near Agra	5023
575	Code of Conduct for Press	5023–24
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1616	S.C. and S.T. Employees	5029
1617	S.C. and S.T. Officers	5029–30
1618	Sa nik School in Orissa	5030
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1620	Unemployment in Maharashtra	5031
1621	Rural Industrial Projects in Maharashtara	5031
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1623	Indian Army Officers	5033
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1625	Legal aid for Jawans	5033–34
1626	Production of High Standard films	5035
1627	Foreign exchange for defence needs	5035
1628	High Altitude Laboratory at Kodaikanal	5035–36
1629	Fire in Central Secretariat, New Delhi	5036
1630	Nagas	5037
1631	Raid by Pakistanis in Jammu	5037–38
1632	Teaching of Hindi in Goa	5038
1633	Reforms in NEFA	5038–39
1634	Employees of Reserve Bank, Kanpur	5039–40
1635	Pak. Minister's statement in National Assembly	5040
1636	Entry of hostile Nagas from Pakistan	5040–41
1637	Use of Calcutta Post by East Pakistan	5041—42
1638	Haj pilgrims	5042
1639	Sino-Indian border dispute	5042–43
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1641	Emergency Commission	5044–45
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1643	Earned Leave for industrial employees	5046–47
1644	Allotment of newsprint quota	5047–48
1645	Ammunition for Short Guns	5048–49
1646	Impact of land reforms on agricultural production	5049–50
1647	Pay scales of ex-Servicemen	5050
1648	Production Unit for Aircraft	5050–51
1649	Manufacture of tanks	5051
1650	Labourers industries	5051–52
1651	Transmitter for Calcutta	5052
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1653	Army Medical Corps	5053
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1655	Military Training Schools in Orissa	5054
1656	Rent arrears of Military lands	5054–55
1657	"Tribunal Superior" for Pondicherry	5055
1658	Employees' Provident Scheme for Textile industry	5055–56
1659	Miners' Hostel at Gorakhpur	5056–57
1660	Air space violation by Chinese plane	5057–58
1661	Sainik school in Assam	5058
1662	Defence Science Laboratory by Ministry of Defence	5058
1663	Aounts surrendered by Ministry of Defence	5059

ALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5059—83

(i) Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad called the attention of the Minister of Mines and Fuel to the rpeorted review of its oil policy by the Government to permit private oil refineries to expand their capacity.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the discovery of a Pakistani spy ring.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5084–85

(1) The following correspondence exchanged between the Government of India and the Government of China regarding the collection and cremation of dead bodies of Indian military personnel:-

(i) Memorandum dated the 13th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China.

(ii) Memorandum dated the 14th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India.

(iii) Memorandum dated the 15th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China.

(iv) Memorandum dated the 20th August, 1963 given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India.

(2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1402 dated the 24th August, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL 5085-86

Secretary laid on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd September, 1963 :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(2) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 5086

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1963, Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendment to the Institutes of Technology (amendment) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th August 1963.

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5086—5102

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) made a statement on 'Our Defence Preparedness'.

MOTIONS *RE* : RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS AND FOOD POLICY . 5102—5200

Combined discussion on the motion *re* : Rise in prices of foodgrains and Food Policy moved by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee and Yashpal Singh respectively on 5-9-63, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1963/ BHADRA 19, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion *re* : Rise in prices of foodgrains and Food Policy ; and on distribution of national income, as also consideration of the Report of U.P.S.C.